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# MONTCLAIR

## IN COLONIAL AND WAR TIMES

COMPILED FOR THE

**Montclair Chapter of the**
**New Jersey Society**
**of the Sons of the American Revolution**

MONTCLAIR, NEW JERSEY

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## IN COLONIAL AND WAR TIMES

BY

J. WALKER MCSPADDEN

AUTHOR OF "FAMOUS PAINTERS OF AMERICA," ETC.

COMPILED FOR THE

**Montclair Chapter of the**
**New Jersey Society**
**of the Sons of the American Revolution**

UNDER THE SUPERVISION OF

T. IRVING CROWELL, HISTORIAN

REV. HARRY EMERSON FOSDICK

W. I. LINCOLN ADAMS

MONTCLAIR, NEW JERSEY

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New Jersey is particularly rich in historical material. Its central position among the original thirteen colonies, during the momentous happenings of the Revolution, has given rise to an abundance of published and private legend. A considerable list of State histories alone might be compiled. The following works have been consulted most frequently in the present study:


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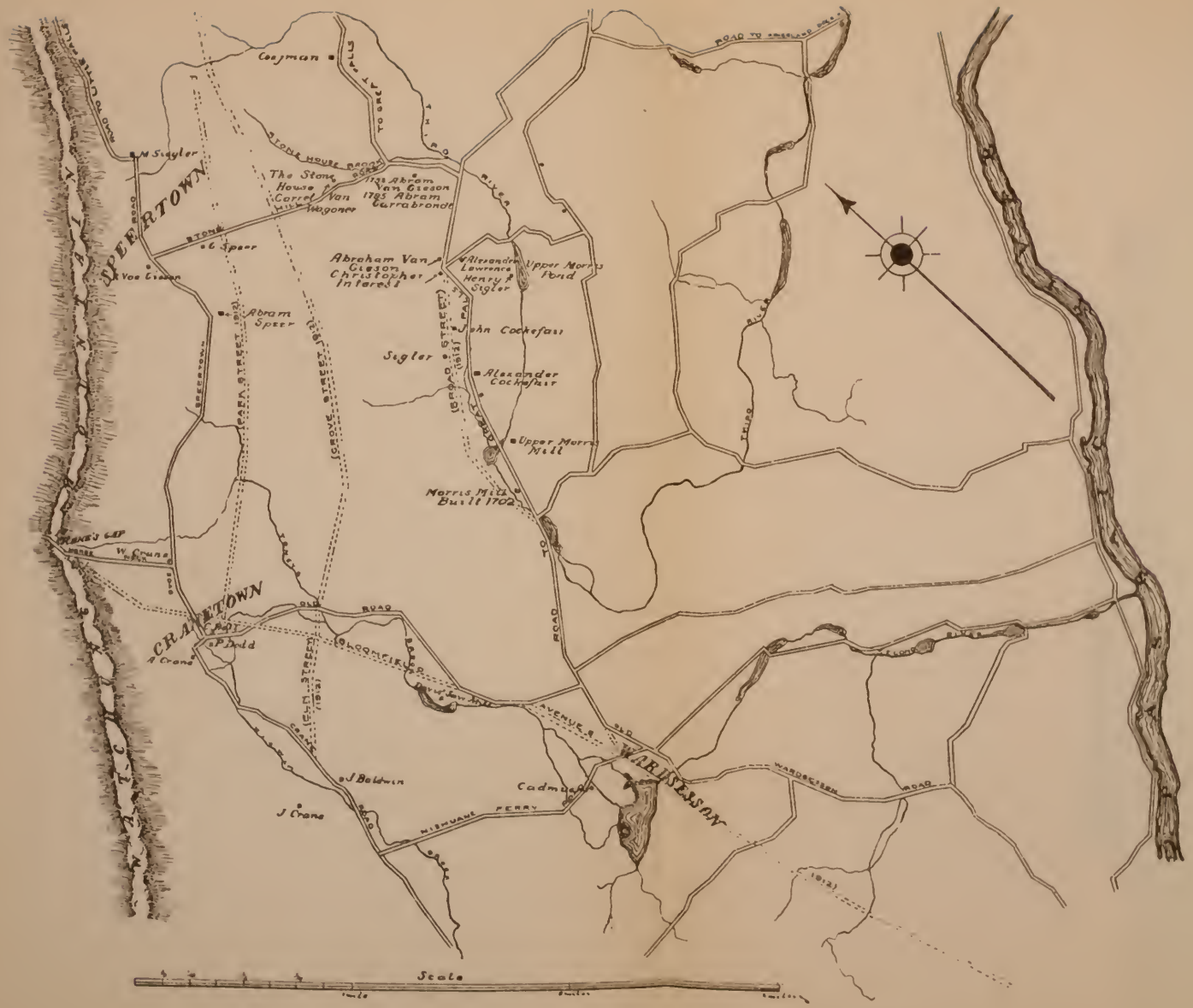



MONTCLAIR, (CRANETOWN AND SPEERTOWN) ABOUT THE TIME OF THE REVOLUTION

Made under the supervision of Compatriot Frank D. Leffingwell

# I. BEFORE THE WHITE MEN CAME

THREE hundred years ago—if we can let our imaginations run back so far—the land which we now call New Jersey was a primeval wilderness marked only by the trails or campfires or rude clearings of the red man. The salt marshes echoed with the cry of the wild fowl; the smaller swamps furnished homes for the beaver and otter; while, over valley and hill, deer, foxes, wolves, bear, and much small game roamed at large. Dense pine forests stretched back from the Palisades, just north of the salt meadows, to mingle with the cedars, oaks, chestnuts, ashes, and birches of the rising lands now occupied by Montclair. Here and there on the upland or along a winding stream the forests gave way to natural clearings, forming a picture which must have gladdened the hearts of the pioneers.

Through these happy hunting grounds, before the white man came, the peaceful Delawares roamed and hunted, undisturbed as yet by the fierce Iroquois who were later to drive them forth to seek a new home beyond the Mississippi. "Delaware" was the name given these aboriginal Indians by the English. "Leni-Lenapes" they called themselves,—"the people who have lived here from the beginning,"—and a proud race they were, stoutly claiming full ownership of the soil. The Dutch and English respected their rights, as a rule, trading with them for all their territory, and in return the Indians usually lived with them on terms of peace. The early historians mention very few uprisings in this section. The Delawares were divided into several clans, of which the Raritans and Hackensacks dwelt in the upper portions of the State. Many of the local Indian names may be traced back to the Delawares. Our Mountain of Montclair was called "Wachung" or "Wachtschunk," meaning "on the hill." "Watsessing" or "Wardsesson" is an abbreviation of a similar name meaning "crooked." "Passaic" in its original form meant "in the valley"; and "Hackensack," "the broad field."

## THE ARRIVAL OF HUDSON

There was a vast difference between the manners of the New Jersey Indians and their neighbors across the Hudson River, as Henry Hudson first discovered (in 1609) when he sailed up this

broad stream in his queer little Dutch ship. When he cast anchor off Sandy Hook, as he writes in his ship's log, "the people of the country came aboard of us, seeming very glad of our coming, and brought green tobacco, and gave us of it for knives and beads. They go in deer-skins, loose, well dressed. They desire clothes, and are very civil." Again he says: "The Indians from the west side came daily on board the vessel while we lay at anchor in the river, bringing for barter furs, the largest and finest oysters, Indian corn, and various vegetables." But the Manhattoes who lived on the East side of the river were anything but civil, being vindictive and treacherous.

Hudson was mightily pleased with this new country and gave such a glowing account of it, upon his return to Holland, that the Dutch lost no time in sending colonists over to settle upon it. They founded the town of New Amsterdam, which was to become the great metropolis of New York, and across on the western shore established a trading post at Bergen (in 1617)—the first settlement in the present State of New Jersey. Six years later, an English company under Cornelius May sailed up the Delaware River and built a fort opposite the site of Philadelphia. The Swedes established other trading posts a few years later.

## DUTCH AND ENGLISH RIVALRY

For the next forty years, the New Netherlands (as the Dutch called the country) was the scene of quarrels and skirmishes among the rival posts. The Dutch and Swedes united in opposing the English, and got the better of it until the time of stout-hearted Peter Stuyvesant. Then King Charles the Second came back from exile to the English throne and sent fresh expeditions over to seize the disputed territory.

The Duke of York, the King's brother, was granted letters patent to the land—provided he could get it—and the Duke lost no time in trying. He equipped four vessels and sent them over to surprise the Dutch. As it was a time of peace, and Governor Stuyvesant was away from the city, the surprise was complete. Without striking a blow, New Amsterdam was seized, and in honor of the Duke its name was changed to New York. The terms granted to the citizens, however, were so favorable that they became subjects of Great Britain. This explains why we have so many Dutch families in New Jersey, and why they have lived upon amicable terms with the English.

The future bickerings over New York do not here concern us, although it is an interesting story. Suffice it to say that in the end the Duke of York held all the territory lying between the Connecticut River and Delaware Bay, the English claim being based upon the early voyages of Cabot.

But before he was actually in possession of this easily acquired territory the Duke made over his rights to that portion of it lying on the west side of the Hudson River, to two of his friends, Lord John Berkeley and Sir George Carteret (June 23, 1664). The letters stated that "the said tract of land is to be called Nova Cesarea, or New Jersey," a special compliment to Carteret, who had defended the Isle of Jersey at home against Cromwell's troops. Philip Carteret, a brother of Sir George, thereupon fitted out an expedition to take possession of the new province, and in the summer of 1665 came over and established himself at Elizabeth-Town. Sir George died in 1679, and in payment of certain of his debts a portion of the province, known as East Jersey was sold to William Penn and eleven others, who were called the twelve proprietors. This purchase included the Watchung mountain, the site of Montclair.

## THE FOUNDERS OF NEWARK

Meanwhile the town of Newark had been founded, and as its territory took in all this section, and its history is closely interwoven with that of Montclair, it will be of interest to follow the steps which led to its settlement.

It is well known that the first English settlement on the New England coast was that of the "Pilgrim Fathers," in 1620. Eleven years later the Connecticut colony was founded, and when a royal decree (1662) united this with the New Haven colony, an offshoot of the Massachusetts settlements, the New Haven settlers were greatly displeased. They said that it meant giving up certain civil and religious rights for which they had emigrated to the New World, and rather than submit they resolved to set forth again in quest of a spot where they might establish "a purer church and commonwealth." These old Puritans were of a stern race whose idea of religious liberty did not include the liberty to differ from themselves. The chief reason which caused them to turn again into the wilderness was their dissatisfaction with the "half-way covenant" which allowed persons not members of the church to vote and hold office, granted baptism to the children of persons not members of the church, made little distinction between communicants

and non-communicants, and permitted divers other dreadful things. Although we may smile at their motives in this broader day, we can but admire their courage and resource, traits typical of all that sturdy race of pioneers.

For two or three years prior to their coming, they had been interested in East Jersey as the possible site of their new home, and had doubtless sent scouts to this region, as they were well informed about it. They had also treated with Governor Stuyvesant for a grant of land during the period when he was still in authority, but his terms had not been satisfactory to them. The English owners knew of this, and soon after Carteret became established in Elizabeth-Town he sent agents to New England to offer special inducements to the colonists. They were favorably received, and at a town meeting held in Milford, May 24, 1666, attended by delegates from the neighboring villages of Branford and Guilford, it was resolved to "form a new colony at Newark, on the Passaic," for the "carrying out of spiritual concernments as also of civil and town affairs, according to God and a Godly government." The men who were prime movers in this important step were Captain Robert Treat, John Curtis, Jasper Crane, and John Treat.

About thirty families agreed to go to this new settlement. A small vessel was chartered and after a trying voyage down the coast they entered the mouth of the Passaic. With what keen interest they must have viewed this strange land as it opened to their gaze along the winding stretches of this river, which then flowed free and clear through varied scenes! The meadows they described as "plains of good hay of fifty acres of ground, with hardly one tree to be seen upon the whole spot—and several places so."

## REPULSED BY THE INDIANS

But when they reached the chosen spot, the site of Newark, and attempted to land, they met an unlooked-for obstacle. Through some misunderstanding the Hackensack Indians had been left out of the trade, and we have already seen how jealous they were of their property rights. Captain Treat has left us an interesting personal account of this incident:—[1]

"From my discourse and treatise with the Governor [Carteret], I expected that he would have cleared the plantation from all claims and incumbrances, and given quiet possession, which he had promised to do; but no sooner were we on the place, and landed some of

[1] "Bill in the Chancery of New Jersey," April, 1746.

our goods, when I and some others were warned off the ground by the Hackensack Indians, who seemed angry that we had landed any of our goods, although we told them we had the Governor's orders; but they replied the land was theirs, and that it was unpurchased; thereupon we put our goods on board the vessel again, and acquainted the Governor with the matter, and he could not say it was bought of the Indians. I and most of the company were minded to depart, but the Governor, with other gentlemen, were loth to let us go, and advised and encouraged us to go to the Indians, and directed us to one John Capteen, a Dutchman, that was a good interpreter, to go with us; and I with some others and said Capteen went to Hackensack to treat with the Sagamores and other Indian proprietors of the land lying on the west side of Passaic River, about purchasing said lands; and one Perro an Indian laid claim to said Passaic lands which is now called Newark."

## TERMS OF TRADE WITH THE INDIANS

The upshot of these negotiations was that the Indian claims were paid in full, a fact in which Essex County residents can still take honest pride. The purchase price also is worth noting, by way of contrast to the present prices of real estate. The Indians were paid "fifty double hands of powder, one hundred bars of lead, twenty axes, twenty coats, ten guns, twenty pistols, four barrels of beer, two pairs of breeches, fifty knives, twenty hoes, eight hundred and fifty fathoms of wampum, two ankers of liquor, ten kettles, ten swords, three coats, and four blankets."

For this was bought all that tract of land which now comprises Newark, Bloomfield, the Oranges, Belleville, Glen Ridge, and Montclair up to the "foot of the mountain called by the Indians, 'Watchung.'" Twelve years later a second purchase was made from the Indians who laid claim to the mountain itself, and in consideration of "two guns, three coats, and thirteen cans of rum," the limits were extended to the top of the mountain, including "Eagle Rock," a very fair trade for the white men.

We are giving the modern names of localities, in order to locate them in the reader's mind; but it must be remembered that all names other than Indian (with the exception of Newark) were not bestowed till a much later date. Montclair, for example, as we shall note later, was not so-called until two hundred years after these pioneers landed and built the first houses on the Passaic. Newark was thus named in compliment to the pastor of the flock, Abraham Pierson, who was originally from Newark-on-the-Trent,

England. Another story, which lacks authority, is that the city was to be a "New-Worke" on the part of this dissenting congregation.

Newark was parcelled into estates of equal size, which were drawn by lot, after certain ones, called "tradesmen's lots," were set aside for the first of every trade who should settle in the place. From the outset the town prospered, and as it slowly grew it reached out toward the westward—to Watsessing, as the Indians called Bloomfield settlement, and on toward the inviting slopes of Watchung Mountain.

As we have seen, all this section was included in the purchase from the Indians, and the old Town Records are full of references to "Home Lotts" and "Upland Lotts"—showing that the thrifty settlers staked out claims up toward the mountain some years before they came up here to live. There were no roads as yet, and the prowling Indians and wild beasts did not make the prospect inviting.

Another deterrent feature, at first, was the fact that the top of the mountain had not been included in the original purchase, and it was not until twelve years later that the second trade was made with the red men. But some of the far-sighted settlers did not wait until all the difficulties had been cleared away. They reasoned that if they had no opportunity to clear the land, it would come in handy for their sons and daughters. Jasper Crane was the first to have his name recorded in the list of these surveys. In 1675 he was allowed twenty acres "at the head of ye Second River," with Samuel Kitchell on the north, Thomas Huntington on the east, and open land on the other two sides. Aaron Blackley also staked a claim, and these four citizens of Newark, owning land on the head waters of Second River, were doubtless the first white men to lay out and take title to property in what is now the heart of Montclair.

## THE BEGINNINGS OF CRANETOWN

Jasper Crane's sons are credited with being the first settlers upon the site of Montclair. Crane was one of the leading men in Newark affairs. His name occurs frequently in the Town Records. An item in them, dated December 3, 1669, reads:

"Mr. Jasper Crane hath confirmed and granted to him, all the land in his Home Lott that is within Fence, to him and his Heirs forever * * * ." And again: "Mr. Crane hath granted him full liberty to lay down to the Town his Upland Lott."

Jasper Crane died in 1681, leaving four children, John, Azariah,

Jasper, and Hannah. To the sons Azariah and Jasper (according to the Town Record of April 27, 1694) were granted tracts of land at the foot of the mountain. Each tract contained one hundred and fifty acres, and that of Azariah lay to the northeast of the slope, while Jasper's lay to the southwest. From these first settlers, the village was called Cranestown, or Cranetown, and this name remained until some years after the Revolution. "As nearly as I can ascertain [says Mr. Philip Doremus], these tracts conveyed, by warrant to these two men were strips of land lying under our mountain on both sides of Orange and Valley Roads, the northerly line near Chestnut Street, and the southerly line near Gates Avenue. Members of the Crane family afterwards acquired large tracts of land over the mountain, which territory was known as Horse Neck, now Caldwell." Other early families from Newark were the Dodds and the Baldwins.

Azariah Crane, Jasper's son, married Robert Treat's daughter, Mary, thus uniting the two most prominent Newark names in the Cranetown settlement. Azariah lived till a ripe old age, passing away in his eighty-third year (in 1730) in his old homestead at the foot of the mountain. He left four sons and four daughters, a good start toward the Crane stock which became so numerous later as to be almost a household word in the neighborhood. This sturdy family tree, in fact, sent its spreading branches throughout New England. A recent genealogy required two fat volumes.

Large families were the rule in those days, and not the exception, and the many sons and daughters in turn followed the scriptural injunction to replenish the land. Old age, like large families, was another beneficent rule. Theirs was the simple life of the great outdoors, with its hardships and dangers, it is true, but with an abounding health and a ready resource which our later civilization does not give. Children, for example, were taught to help with the farm and household duties at an early age. Boys of seven and eight were expected to milk the cows, feed the hogs, and hoe the corn. Girls of the same age were taught to spin, churn, make cheese, dip candles, and ply the needle.

## THE FIRST HOUSE

Nathaniel Crane, the oldest son of Azariah, was born in 1680, probably before his father removed to the mountain. As a boy of fourteen he helped his father make the first home clearing, and drive the laboring oxen behind the plow to break the virgin soil.

Being the oldest son, he also probably inherited the family homestead, adding to it and improving it to meet his own family's needs.

The famous homestead, about which many traditions cluster, stood near a spring at the foot of the mountain. "The old house, about which I played in childhood [writes Mr. Philip Doremus], was located on the Orange Road near to the present Myrtle Avenue, about two hundred feet west from the road. It was a two-story house with double pitched roof, large hall in the center with rooms each side. At the rear of the house stood a small building occupied in the early days by slaves and by their descendants as family servants through several generations. At the south end of the house stood the cut stone milk house built over the spring mentioned above. On the shelves of this cool milk room, I remember seeing the large pans of milk and rolls of new-made butter. The clear stream flowing from this spring was one of the heads of the brook now running across Church Street and Bloomfield Avenue near Park Street. The last occupant in the family line of the old Crane homestead was Major Nathaniel Crane, who died childless. He was the fourth descendant from Nathaniel, son of Azariah. The house was remodeled several times by successive owners after it passed from the Crane family. In later years it was known as the Frost house, Mr. Frost having owned and occupied it for a number of years. It was taken down about 1900 to give place for new improvements, with but little knowledge that it probably was the first house built in Montclair."

While this may have been the first frame dwelling, there were, by the end of the century, several other settlers living on the slope and summit of the mountain.

"These land-owners [says C. E. Knox], who had penetrated beyond the land-owners at Watsesson and Wigwam Rock did not venture to build houses. We have hints of the woods and the swamps, of the wigwam and the ford, but no intimation as yet of a house. Although the Indians were friendly, the apprehension of a rising on the part of the natives had been one cause to prevent immediate settlements in the outlands. There had been Indian wars in Connecticut, and this colony was directly connected with those who were engaged in bloody battles against the native tribes there."

Among those who located early claims were: John Ward, John Baldwin, Robert Lyman, Richard Harrison, Samuel Swaine, Azariah Crane, John Gardner, Nathaniel Wheeler, John Johnson, Mathew Williams, Paul George, Samuel Day, John Catlin, Samuel Harrison, Thomas Johnson, John Condner, Edward Ball, John

Cooper, and Samuel Kitchell, all before the year 1700. Some of these came to build homes and clear lands. The saw-mill which Thomas Davis obtained a permit to build, in 1695, goes to show that frame buildings were being erected. This saw-mill was probably located not far from the site of the Wilde woolen mill of later days.

## SPEERTOWN FOUNDED BY THE DUTCH

Cranetown, however, was not the only germ for our present town of Montclair. While English settlers were moving up this way from Newark, there was a similar movement across country from the Dutch settlement of Hackensack. The Speers, the Van Giesons, the Kents, and the Seiglers were among the first Dutch families to locate on the side of the mountain, in that portion that is now Upper Montclair. The village then was called Speertown.

These Dutch colonists were originally from Bergen, which, as we have seen, was the first settlement in New Jersey. They had made a treaty with the Indians, in 1679, for a tract of land called "Haquequenunck," and which was later made a little more pronounceable by being changed to "Aquackanonck." This treaty was later confirmed by another with the English (1684), and the tract was described as lying just north of Newark and running parallel with its line to the mountain. The northern boundary was the River Passaic running up as far as "Great Falls." Among the signers of this treaty was a certain John Hendricke Speare, and it may have been his sons who formed the nucleus of Speertown, just as those of Jasper Crane had given the name to Cranetown.

The survey of the Valley, or Speertown Road, made May 13, 1768, describes this road as leading over the mountain near Garrit Spear's field, and thence running south through the lands of Peter De Garmo, Rynier Van Gieson, Gideon Van Winkle, John Egbert, William Egbert, and Noah Crane, ending at William Crane's corner (Washington's headquarters). This document is invaluable as giving us the names of these first Dutch settlers, and their approximate location.

They were a clannish set, these Dutch pioneers. Their settlement of Speertown grew but slowly, being parcelled out in good-sized tracts among a few families, who lived in the quiet, easy-going way their fathers had lived, in the land of dikes. Mr. William H. Wood, an old resident of this section, says: "About eight Dutch families farmed the land in this locality, one family near Watchung holding six hundred acres. These families kept to themselves and were not very enterprising. It is true they had good milk, fine

cheese, rich butter, and fat hogs; also peaches, plums, apples, pears, and corn in abundance, for New Jersey was famed for its productive soil. In the midst of such comfortable surroundings, they did not know, or care to know, of the outside world, except as regards selling their surplus produce. Had not their ancestors, from the time they peopled New Amsterdam, been happy and contented, drinking Holland gin, and smoking their long-stemmed, china-bowled pipes?" And so these farmers did likewise, going by way of diversion to their meeting-house in Stone House Plains.

That the Speertown village grew but slowly is shown by an entry in Gordon's Gazetteer, of 1834, which gives the status of the place, at that time, as follows: "Speertown contains from twenty to thirty dwellings, one tavern, one store, a Dutch Reformed Church, and a school. It is surrounded by a country of red shale, carefully cultivated."

In spite of the old feud between Dutch and English colonists, the settlers in the north and south ends of Montclair lived together in peace and harmony, traded cattle and hogs, exchanged farming implements, seeds, and opinions, and later, in the stormy days of the Revolution, fought side by side in the cause of freedom. Their differences in religion persist to this day; and we find many Dutch families worshipping in the Dutch Reformed Churches which their fathers founded, while the English adhere to the Presbyterian and other Anglican denominations, some of whose churches also date back to this time.

In 1699 we find mention of a Dutch pastor, Rev. Guillome Bertholf, in this district, while about the same time the Reformed Church of Horse Neck (Caldwell) was organized.

To this period, also, belong the quaint old stone houses which were once scattered all along the various highways, and a few of which yet remain. "The Egbert houses (says Knox), the Joseph Baldwin house, the houses of the Van Giesons, of Jacob Kent, of the Seiglers and the Speers, along the Valley and the Falls roads northward, go back undoubtedly before the Revolution. The Parmenas Dodd house, on the site of the Presbyterian Church, facing the road southwards; the Nathaniel Dodd house, half-way down from the church to the depot, facing the old road northward; the John Smith house and the Peter Davis house, farther east on the same road, were built probably between the middle of the century and the Revolution. The most of these houses, two rooms long and one story high, were built of field-stone rudely dressed. The freestone first began to be quarried in 1721, but it was not used for house-building.

"In the account of a hurricane which swept along the mountain, reported in a New York newspaper in July, 1756, orchards, fences, corn-fields and woodlands for a mile and a half along the mountain and Dodd-town region are mentioned, with twenty-five houses and barns as being injured or destroyed. This shows a great advance in improvement and building."

## HOW THE PIONEERS LIVED

Almost all of these pioneer houses were, as above stated, one story, with perhaps a lean-to. There was no cellar, except perhaps a slight excavation used for storing winter vegetables and fruits. During the Revolution these dug-outs were used to hide family valuables—not always successfully, as the prowling Hessians soon learned of this habit and began their search by ransacking under the floors.

The smaller of the two rooms was used as a bedroom, and the larger for everything else,—living-room, kitchen, dining-room, and parlor. At one end might be seen the huge stone fire-place, capacious enough to admit a back-log eight feet long, such logs being so heavy that they were dragged into the house by a horse. In the fire-place was hung the crane, bearing its cooking pots. In the chimney-corner stood the spinning-wheel, a very necessary institution. Perhaps there were two, the larger for woolen yarn, and the smaller for flax. No less necessary was the ever-present dye-pot, a clumsy wooden affair, bound with hoops, and containing the juice of sumac, chestnut-bark, white-oak-bark, or other brilliant color for use in dyeing the homespun garments worn by all the members of the family.

Other furniture was primitive but sufficient for all needs. The table had the drop or folding leaves, which allowed it to be pushed to one side when not in use. A plain dresser or side-board held the household ornaments such as the brightly shining pewter plates which came from England or Holland.

From the Dutch was also obtained that most interesting device —especially to the boys and girls of the household—known as the Dutch oven, excellent for baking bread and toothsome things to eat. Such ovens were heated by being covered with glowing coals, their capacious interiors being filled for baking with a goodly array of loaves or pies. They were in general use as late as sixty or seventy years ago, and old residents still speak of them in terms of personal affection.

There were no matches in those days. Fires, therefore, were covered up carefully at night. If one went out by chance, and there was no flint in the house, it meant a long trip to some neighbor's house to borrow coals. But the thriftiest always kept a good flint or two, and a piece of cotton waste. The flint when struck sharply with a piece of steel threw out sparks which were caught in the waste. Candles were home-dipped, from tallow made and kept in large pans or tubs.

In fact, the self-reliant pioneers had little need of shops. Each household produced almost everything it needed to wear and to eat. Even the boots and shoes were often home tanned and cobbled. Beyond a few groceries, drugs, and trinkets, each house might be called self-supporting.

Denton, a contemporary writer quoted by Whitehead, says: "Such as of their utmost labors can scarcely get a living [in England] may here procure inheritances of lands and possessions, stock themselves with all sorts of cattle, enjoy the benefit of them while they live, and leave them to their children when they die. Here you need not trouble the shambles [butcher] for meat, nor bakers and brewers for beer and bread, nor run to a linen-draper for a supply [of clothing], every one making their own linen, and a great part of their woolen cloth for their ordinary wearing."

Every early writer speaks in similar praise of the settlers who founded Newark, Cranetown, and Speertown. We who benefit from the labors of the first clearers of the land have every reason to be proud of this sturdy stock. They were strictly honest, as is shown by their dealings with the Indians, and from the outset they tried to live up to their motto: "According to God and a Godly government."

## GROWTH OF FARMS BY 1700

They backed up their religion by deeds. Before the beginning of the next century (1700) they had cleared and fenced many acres of woodland and field on the slopes of the friendly mountain. Cornfields flaunted their rich burden in the sun. Many smaller fruits and vegetables were in cultivation. Bees were kept. Denton says: "You shall scarce find a house, but the south side of it is begirt with hives of bees which increase after an incredible manner."

Apple orchards flourished. A place "commonly called the Crab Orchard" was a boundary mark in 1702; while still earlier (1678) a boundary follows the "first row of apple-trees." As a result, this region soon grew famous for its cider. In the early

days a cider-mill was doing a rushing business; and Mr. Doremus tells of seeing, when a boy, the long line of farmers' wagons loaded with fruit waiting their turn. As far back as 1700, Newark goes upon record as having "made ready a thousands barrels of good cider out of the orchards of their own planting." The early cider mills were crude affairs. They were usually circular troughs hewn from logs, into which solid wooden wheels fitted. To one of these central wheels was fastened an arm extending outwardly. A horse would be hitched to this arm, and as he plodded around a circular track, the apples were crushed by the wheel. The pulp was then placed in presses under huge wooden screws.

The settlers were well supplied with cows, sheep, horses, and hogs. Oxen were largely used at first for all purposes of plowing and hauling. Ox carts were the only vehicles in use until the year 1812, over a hundred years later, when the first two-horse wagon appeared, creating a great sensation.

For the protection of the sheep, a dog-tax was imposed, the amount being one dollar, just as at the present day.

## INDIANS AND WILD GAME

The Indians continued to live on good terms with the settlers. They are almost always mentioned as being a benefit rather than an injury to their white neighbors, furnishing them with skins, furs, game, oysters, and fish, the obtainment of which would otherwise have been difficult.

The wild animals, such as bear, wolves, foxes, and deer speedily diminished in numbers, after the settlers came. The wolves persisted the longest, and many a winter's night their hunger impelled them to come close to some lonely cabin, whose occupants would hear a single, long-drawn-out howl answered by others here and there on the hillside. One of the earliest items in the Town Records of Newark (1667) reads: "The Town agreed, that any man that would take pains to kill wolves, he or they for their encouragement should have fifteen shillings for every grown wolf that they kill, and this to be paid by the Town Treasury." Thirty years later the wolves were evidently still disturbing the pioneers' sleep, for we find the bounty increased to twenty shillings.

Bears were not so many or troublesome, but in 1680 a bounty of ten shillings per head was offered for killing them.

Rattlesnakes and copperheads were somewhat too plentiful for comfort. The many small swamps which dotted the country were happy homes for them. The lowland on the north side of

Second River at Doddtown was long known as "Rattlesnake Plain," and a promontory well down on the Meadows is still called "Snake Hill." The old Swinefield Road, in Orange, got its name, according to one story, from the fact that it was the custom, each Spring, to drive the hogs into the neighboring swampland, there to fatten on the rattlesnakes. The hogs thrived, but the treatment proved hard on the snakes.

## PUBLIC ROADS

As the settlement upon the mountain-side grew, the need of public roads became greater. For the first few years the Indian trails and cattle paths were used. But as the planters began to have crops large enough to haul to mill or market, in their ox carts, rough highways were blazed out. On Sabbath and Town-meeting days, also, the "Town by the River" was the assembling place for the entire country-side. So there arose an urgent demand for public roads.

This demand had been foreseen as early as 1675, after which two road commissioners, annually, were chosen. But that was as far as the matter went. Six years later the town council resolved that "There shall be Surveyors chosen to lay out a highway as far as the Mountain, if need be." We can readily guess that this action was inspired by Jasper Crane and others who owned tracts of land in this still almost inaccessible spot. But the "if need be" was a loophole of escape for the dilatory commissioners, for still nothing was done.

Just twenty-four more years passed by, before any public move was made toward the much-needed highways—years which must have been very trying for the pioneer families who were working away to make comfortable homes for themselves in this upland wilderness. Then in 1705 the pressure upon the council became so great, that on a single day the commissioners laid out (on paper) twelve new roads, seven of which were in the mountain district. We can imagine the rejoicing in the Cranetown homes when news of this important project reached them. The description of these roads is minutely given in the Newark records, but the exact routes are difficult to trace, as the old landmarks such as "Joseph Riggs' house," "a line of blazed trees," etc., no longer remain. But the main routes may still be followed, and in several instances are preserved in thoroughfares of to-day—especially the most crooked ones.

The map here shown which has been carefully prepared from records and descriptions, traces out these earliest roads across the

mountain and up and down the valley. It also locates the first houses.

## TWO MAIN ROADS TO CRANETOWN

There were two main roads running west from Newark. The one to the south was known as the "Crane Road," because it started out from Newark at Jasper Crane's corner, and perhaps because it was the result of his efforts. It ran through Roseville (we are using modern names in these descriptions) and thence to Brick Church, in Orange. There it branched, the southern road going through Tory Corner to Eagle Rock. The other branch followed the old Swinefield Road and the present Orange Road to Montclair Center.

The northern route from Newark to Montclair was even more devious. It was called the "Old Road," because it was the first one planned. It followed the general rout of the turnpike to Watsessing (Bloomfield), except that it obligingly went around all the farms and all the swamps and all the hills; but it persevered until it reached Watsessing, where it turned sharply to the north, then west again following our Glen Ridge Avenue, and so into Montclair. In the Center it continued on up Church Street, as far as the Library corner, thence north along Valley Road to Claremont Avenue, and west again across the mountain to Horse Neck (Caldwell). The corner of our Valley Road and Claremont Avenue was the site of the William Crane house, afterwards Washington's headquarters.

## CROSS ROADS

Valley Road originally began at this corner, and was called the "Speertown Road." It continued north to Paterson, very nearly along its present winding route. At Melville Seigler's house, in Speertown, the road to Little Falls branched off.

Another Dutch road ran across toward Hackensack, following either the Bellevue Avenue, or the Watchung Avenue route.

At the extreme southern part of Montclair another road ran across town, from the Eagle Rock road, and down to Bloomfield Center.

These and one or two shorter roads shown on the map were the only thoroughfares prior to the Revolution. About 1800 Fullerton Avenue was a short woodland road, known as "The Lane." Grove Street and Elm Street were also broken lanes. Walnut Street had been marked out as an ox-trail for hauling wood by Zadock Crane, from his home, about Midland Avenue, to the site of the Erie Station, and was called "Zadock's Lane."

## WRETCHED CONDITION OF THESE HIGHWAYS

The earlier roads were all laid out by 1730, but we must not get the idea that they were in any sense completed. On the contrary, they were hastily graded and wretchedly kept. In opening them, little was done beyond moving back the fences, plowing up a trench on each side of the new road, and throwing the soft earth or large boulders into the middle. A hill was never cut down. If a swamp could not be avoided, it was filled in with a few loads of stone, of any size, taken from some convenient field; or perhaps a corduroy road was made by using logs laid down transversely. The road overseers, who were chosen annually, did not know anything more about road-building than the next man. Their job was to "warn out" settlers at infrequent periods, usually in the wet season when they could get away from their crops, and the settlers would pay this "road tax" by putting in their allotted number of days, "keeping the roads in repair." The "repair" consisted in digging up the side trenches again, and piling more soft, juicy earth in the middle for the laboring ox carts to toil through and wear down in deep, uneven ruts.

The early roads must indeed have been rivals of the famous "rocky road to Dublin," and traveling in clumsy carts without springs must have been anything but a joy. But in those days there were no other kinds of roads except bad ones, and no choice in conveyances, so they were accepted as a matter of course.

How amazed would those plodding old Dutch and Puritan farmers be, if they should come to life and see New Jersey's roads to-day, famed everywhere for their smooth surface, easy grades, and trim condition; if they should be whirled swiftly from town to town in a rubber-tired motor car! But good roads, like other civilized ways, are only the product of slow growth and education. One hundred years after the first roads were laid out, when enterprising citizens secured a charter for the Newark and Pompton turnpike (in 1806), they encountered the most violent opposition. The road cut across many farms directly, an unheard-of innovation and trespass upon private rights of ownership; and besides it was to be a toll route. One man was so angry that he shot and killed an ox which was at work on the obnoxious road in front of his house. But the turnpike was put through, nevertheless, and when the farmers saw how greatly it aided them in marketing their goods, and thus made their farms more valuable, their ill-will vanished. The old turnpike became the fore-runner of the many good roads in Essex County.

# II. THE WAR-PATH OF THE REVOLUTION

NEW JERSEY has been aptly called the "war-path of the Revolution." Back and forth over its devoted soil the British and Hessian troops struggled with the patriot army, and for seven long years it was harried by friend and foe alike. Lying midway between the New England and the southern colonies this State occupied a strategic position which both armies were quick to discover. No less than a hundred battles and skirmishes were fought in New Jersey, beginning with that brilliant little victory of the Americans at Trenton, and continuing with Princeton, Bound Brook, Red Bank, Monmouth, Egg Harbor, Hancock's Bridge, Paulus Hook (Jersey City), Tom's River, Springfield, and the rest of the historic roll of honor. Nearly a dozen minor engagements were fought in and around Newark and Elizabeth, in which Montclair men had full share; and there was scarcely a month in those seven long years that the roar of cannon, the rattle of musketry, or the blaze of some burning hamlet did not startle the dwellers upon Watchung.

But the actual shock of battle was not the greatest of the settlers' troubles. There were many Tories in these parts who gave secret information to foraging and plundering parties. General McClellan says that no State in the Union suffered so much in this respect as did New Jersey; and this farming section suffered far worse than the fields of battle. When the war began, Essex County was dotted with flourishing farms, the homes of well-to-do families. The wealth of the land consisted of live-stock and garden produce. To the troops of King George, stationed in New York or Philadelphia, where was a more inviting field for raiding than this near-by country? And that they fully appreciated its excellence is only too well shown. But the British were by no means to blame for all the foraging. Common thieves and cutthroats donned the red uniform as a cloak for their evil deeds.

A resolution of the Continental Congress, December 19, 1777, reads: "Resolved, that General Washington be informed that, in the opinion of Congress, the State of New Jersey demands in a peculiar degree the protection of the armies of the United States, so far as the same can possibly be extended, consistent with the safety of the army and the general welfare, as that State lies open

to attack from so many quarters, and the struggles which have been made by the brave and virtuous inhabitants of that State in defence of the common cause cannot fail of exposing them to the particular resentment of a merciless enemy."

Montclair (or, as it was still called, Cranetown and Speertown), was slightly off the beaten track of the main events of the war, but has its share of local traditions and episodes. Many families from the lower country fled to the mountain and sought concealment in its dense woodlands when the danger seemed greatest. Rev. Oliver Crane says: "I have frequently, when a boy, heard my grandmother tell of the vexatious alarms which were experienced by her parents and neighbors residing in what was then termed Wardsesson (Bloomfield) during war times. She was at the time but a girl, still she well remembered how they were suddenly called, sometimes by day, yet often by night, to hurry away all their easily movable household goods into a farm wagon, and hasten up over the mountains, leaving only a faithful old slave (for slavery existed in New Jersey in those days) to guard the house and premises, they returning only after all signs of danger were past. This, she stated, was no infrequent occurrence, especially after the British were in possession of New York."

## THE RETREAT OF WASHINGTON

Rev. Charles E. Knox adds: "After the retreat of Washington from Acquackanonck, through the lower part of the town (Newark), universal consternation prevailed. The people fled to the mountains and over the mountains. The pastor of the Mountain Church was marked for capture. The scouting parties of the British carried devastation everywhere. But not till the reaction of the next year (1777) did the people venture back to their desolate lands and plundered homes."

The road through Crane's Gap, as it was called, leading to Horse Neck (Caldwell) was a favorite "underground route" for raiders and runaway slaves.

The first war-times event which directly affected Cranetown has already been mentioned. When Washington commenced his retreat across New Jersey, after the battles of Long Island and White Plains (1776), he marched along the River Road with a force of 3,500 men. About five miles north of Cranetown his force divided, the main body to continue by the River Road to Newark, the other to march "over the hills" to Watsessing, where it remained several

days, finally rejoining the main body by way of the Orange Road. Cornwallis was close upon Washington's heels, in this retreat, and if he had not delayed through over-confidence, would have caught him. As it was, Washington's forces marched out one end of Newark as the British entered at the other.

## OTHER WAR-TIME EVENTS

In the summer of 1778, after the fiercely-fought battle of Monmouth, the retreating British and Hessians fled through this section of the country and past Newark by the River Road. At Belleville, they encountered an American force of Minute Men, hastily summoned, and a lively skirmish ensued. The British finally escaped across the Acquackanonck Bridge, in the darkness. These Minute Men were a part of a State Militia which had been raised "for the defense of the frontiers." There was a guard house at Belleville, and Captain Abraham Speer's company was stationed there to patrol the River Road and prevent British foraging parties from crossing.

According to tradition, General Anthony Wayne broke camp at Second River, just south of the ruins of the copper works, and started his troops on a forced march through a blinding snow-storm, in January, 1779. They struggled up the old road through the center of Cranetown, posted pickets here and also in Wardsesson, and were finally forced to abandon their cannon in the snow-drifts at Horse Neck.

The British, as well as the American army, early realized the strategic importance of Watchung Mountain for reconnaisance purposes. The famous view from Eagle Rock and other vantage points enabled the keen-visioned scouts to detect every movement of the enemy for miles around. During the British occupancy of New York they maintained several posts of observation along the summit. The largest and most importnat of these was known as Rifle Camp, near Great Notch, and traces of it remained for many years afterward.

## THE BATTLE OF SPRINGFIELD

The battle of Springfield, fought in June, 1780, is the next important event which concerned Cranetown. Springfield, be it remembered, was also a part of Newark in those days, and was only seven or eight miles across the mountain from Cranetown. When the Hessians marched over from Staten Island, by way of Elizabethtown, and there united with the British, they evidently expected that the disaffected colonists, tired of war, would rally to the King's

standard. But they were painfully disappointed. Like the days of old at Concord, here the "embattled" farmers gathered and fought the redcoats all the way back to Elizabethport.

On the night before this eventful June twenty-third, the big gun at Short Hills had boomed forth the alarm, and signal fires had blazed along the mountain. The Cranetown and Speertown farmers lost no time in responding, and seizing their ever-ready flintlock muskets they hurried across the hills. At daybreak Baron Knyphausen found a surprise party awaiting him, for the American army under General Greene had been largely reinforced from the countryside. After a stubborn fight of several hours, during which the Hessians set the town on fire, the latter were forced to retreat, "being greatly annoyed with a galling fire from the American skirmishers the whole way back."

This was the engagement in which Parson Caldwell of Springfield supplied gun-wadding to the soldiers, by running to the neighboring church and coming back with an armful of Dr. Watts' hymn-books. "Now put Watts into them, boys! Give them Watts!" he cried. And they did.

General Greene made a special report to Washington of the gallant behavior of his soldiers, that day. "I have the pleasure to inform your Excellency," he wrote, "that the troops who were engaged behaved with great coolness and intrepidity, and the whole of them discovered an impatience to be brought into action. I wish every American could have been a spectator." Washington himself in making his report to Congress said: "The militia deserve everything that can be said. They flew to arms universally, and acted with a spirit equal to anything I have seen in the course of the war." High praise indeed, coming from the highest source!

## WASHINGTON IN CRANETOWN

It was in the succeeding fall after the battle of Springfield that Washington spent two or three weeks here in Cranetown; and this historic visit also followed closely after the treachery of Benedict Arnold and the execution of the hapless André. The Hessian and British troops having been repulsed at Springfield and other points, in their attempted invasion from the east, the forces of treachery were set at work on the north, to deliver the important stronghold, West Point, over to the enemy. Washington reached West Point on the very day when the treason was discovered, by the arrest of

Major André, and at once took energetic steps to strengthen the post and the surrounding country. His headquarters, that fall, were at Totowa (Paterson). Col. Mayland's regiment of cavalry was stationed near Little Falls, and Major Paul's rifle corps had an encampment in a valley just below Great Notch, with orders to watch all the roads in this vicinity and guard against surprises. During October the light infantry was ordered to a new position, the better to watch the Notch and Crane's Gap roads. Washington's orders read as follows:

HEADQUARTERS, TOTOWAY,

October 23rd, 1780.

"The Corps of Light Infantry will remove from their present Encampment, and take post on the most convenient ground, to the Cranetown Gap and the Notch, for the more effectual security of our Right.—Gen. St. Clair will take care of the approaches on the Left, Col. Mayland's Regiment will furnish the necessary Patrols, and will take a new Position for that purpose. The Officers of the Army are to be furnished with two rations per day until further orders."

The above orders are definite enough as to the movements of the troops, but they give no reason for the great activity around about our mountain neighborhood, for the very good and sufficient reason that it was part of a secret campaign planned by Washington and Lafayette, against Staten Island.

Rev. Oliver Crane, who made a special study of this Revolutionary episode, as it affected Montclair, gives the following version of it:

"It was known by scouts that Sir Henry Clinton had at this time a large amount of military stores on Staten Island, guarded mainly by Hessians. Lafayette proposed to secure these by a night attack; and such was his importunity that the Commander-in-Chief yielded; and in order to be in nearer proximity to aid, if needed, the endeavor, he gave orders for the main divisions of the army to move southward. This was done, and the station selected, in which to await the result of the movement under Lafayette, was at Cranestown. The position was well chosen, commanding as it did the pass across the mountain, and at the junction of the roads both from Newark and Orange to that point.

"Washington appropriated the largest house in the town, and the one best located, the old Crane mansion, then owned by my grandfather, William Crane, himself at the time in the ranks. Washington took possession of the two lower rooms on the west side of the main hall, while members of his staff occupied the other side and all the second story rooms. Just back of the rear and smaller

room, was an old-fashioned lean-to, which had been and was then the kitchen. I myself well remember that old lean-to, with its large open fireplace, but it has long since disappeared.

"On the evening of his Excellency's arrival, my great-grandmother, Mercy Crane, then in charge of the house, as she was having her slaves prepare supper for her distinguished guest, came to the General and apologetically explained to him her deep regret that she had no tea to serve to her guests.

" 'Never mind, my good lady,' replied his Excellency, unperturbed, 'please have a crust of bread toasted, and use it for tea. That is good enough tea for me.'

"Her anxieties thus allayed, she hastened to furnish the best that her house afforded for the supper of her worthy guests. After supper, another difficulty caused no slight solicitude in the mind of the patriotic hostess. Owing to the unusual demand for beds, none was left for General Washington and Lafayette in the lower back room, which had been chosen by them, but which had been hitherto used as a dining-room. This deficiency was made known to his Excellency by the hostess with even deeper regret than the fact of her having no tea.

" 'But there is plenty of straw in the barn, is there not?' rejoined her courteous guest.

" 'Abundance,' was the quick response.

"Immediately Washington had several bundles ordered and spread in the corner of the room; and there on it, wrapped in their army blankets, that night slept two of the noblest generals whose names are on the scroll of fame. Doubtless better accommodations were devised for their convenience while they remained in occupancy thereafter. During the three weeks of Washington's remaining in headquarters at Cranestown, the troops were encamped directly to the south of the old mansion, their tents standing thick all along the meadows, then wholly unobstructed, from Valley Road to what is now Mountain Avenue, and guarding the intersection of the old Newark Road (now Church Street) with the road leading to Orange, and thence to Elizabethtown and beyond.

## LAFAYETTE'S DESIGN UPON STATEN ISLAND

"As Washington had brought his army there for a purpose, preparations were immediately set on foot to further the designs of the enthusiastic leader, Lafayette, in his plan of attack on Staten Island. Boats were ordered brought down the Passaic River to a

point where the crossing of the Kill was to be effected; while others were hastily constructed on wagons to be conveyed overland to the required place of embarkation. All things seemed at length in readiness for the attempt which promised success. Lafayette, with his command, repaired to the designated spot with all secrecy, on the evening of October 26th, not doubting but that the boats ordered would be there to convey his command over the narrow stream. All night long he and his splendidly equipped corps waited impatiently to hail the sight of the wished-for boats, but they came not. From some unaccountable cause they were delayed, until the dawn warned the disappointed watchers that their so-much-coveted opportunity was past, and that they had nothing now to do but to return to their quarters. But happily, just at this point, we are supplied with very important data respecting the fact of the occupancy of Cranestown by Washington, at this juncture.

"Soon after Lafayette started on his return to headquarters, he addressed a letter to Washington, dated at Elizabethtown, October 27, 1780, as follows:

"'I have taken my position between Elizabethtown and Connecticut Farms. General Clinton has not the time of making any disposition against us. To-morrow at nine or ten, I will march to our position of Crane'stown, and the day after to-morrow to Totowa, unless I receive contrary orders. Newark Mountain [Orange] was rather too far to march it this night, and too near for to-morrow; because our men, being in want of blankets, will like better to join their tents again. If your Excellency approves of this arrangement, I beg you will order our baggage to wait for us on our position of Cranestown; if you dislike the disposition, your orders may reach us on the road.'

"This fixes exactly the date of the occupancy of Cranestown as temporary headquarters, and also supplies the specific object; while distinctly stating that the troops were there in tents."

Further corroboration of the fact and exact time of this occupancy is found in a news item taken from Crane's "Mercury," published by Hugh Gains, who also published the New York "Gazette" during the Revolution. This issue was dated November 27, 1780,[1] and the item in question was dated the 24th. It reads in part as follows:

"Last Tuesday, at about one o'clock in the morning, a party consisting of one hundred men embarked from New York in two

[1] Republished in "The Diary of the American Revolution, from Newspapers and Original Documents," by Frank Moore. (Brought to the attention of the present work by Mr. Israel Crane.)

flat boats, and one gun was landed and moved towards Newark, N. J., with one three pounder (which was posted on an eminence halfway between the aforesaid ferry and the town), with a number of musketeers to cover it and secure their return to their vessels, where they left one gunboat to cover their passage over the marsh, should the enemy pursue them. * * * * * .

"After keeping possession of the town an hour, apprehensive of the enemy posted at Cranetown would march down against them, they accordingly began to retreat, but before they got out of town, discovered a body of rebels on their right flank endeavoring to cut off their retreat, while others proved troublesome in their rear by keeping up a scattering fire. They retreated some distance, when another party of rebels were discovered on their left, who finding it impossible to cut off their retreat, closed upon their flanks and hard in the rear which obliged them to form a square to secure their piece of ordnance. This they did by keeping up a scattering fire until they arrived at their boats, shortly after the enemy brought a six-pounder to the edge of the marsh, and kept a constant fire upon them during the reembarkation."

It will be observed that the above account tallies closely in date with the others, as to the time when the patriot forces were in Cranetown, mentions this place specifically as though it were the recognized headquarters, and shows that Washington's men were hereabouts in sufficient numbers to make it hot for any stray bands of Britishers out this way in New Jersey.

One of Mercy Crane's sons, Zadock (he who cut the wood-road known as Zadock's Lane), used to relate thrilling stories, in his old age, concerning this time. Once, he said, Washington received word that the British were planning to march over from New York and attack the American forces at Cranestown. A call was sent out for the Minute Men, just as at Springfield, and Zadock enacted the part of Paul Revere. But the alarm proved to be false. The redcoats did not attack.

## WASHINGTON'S LOOKOUT

Washington spent much of his time, while in this neighborhood, in riding along the crest of the mountain, surveying the country, looking after the various outposts of his army, and keeping a close watch for foraging parties. The bold hill on the east side of the Notch was said to be a favorite lookout; and Eagle Rock was a point of vantage also. A large rock standing out boldly on the crest

is still known, in a legendary way, as "Washington's Rock." Once he is said to have detected a squad of redcoats coming from Elizabethtown to the mountain. He at once ordered a body of cavalry forward from their position at Springfield, who cut off the foragers and reclaimed a fine lot of cattle which they were driving off.

The army here required the closest attention and watchfulness. It was in a wretched condition, so much so that a mutiny was threatened. One did occur, in fact, at Pompton, the next year, due to the failure of Congress to pay the soldiers' wages. The Arnold episode, also, was disquieting, as no one could tell just how far the disaffection had spread. So the sojourn here was one marked by great mental anxiety on the part of the "Father of his Country." But the old adage that it is always darkest before dawn was true in this instance. In less than a year from the time when Washington scanned the slopes of our friendly mountain and planned new surprises for the enemy, came the surrender of Cornwallis (October 17, 1781), and the recognition of American Independence.

It is to be regretted that the Crane mansion, after remaining intact for more than a century, should not have been preserved as an historic landmark and a Revolutionary museum, in Montclair. The old homestead, known successively as the William Crane house, and the Stephen Fordham Crane house, was torn down in 1900. The spreading butternut tree, which stands out boldly in early pictures of the place, has been spared—the only visible mark and souvenir of that bygone time when our country's history was in the making.

## ANOTHER REVOLUTIONARY RELIC

Among other historic houses is one of stone, one story in height and about twenty-five feet square, which stands on Watchung Avenue (then Oak Tree Road) in Speertown. This house, says General Harris, was built by one, Christian Interest, who emigrated from Germany, in 1754. He married the daughter of Peter Garrabrant, an old resident of Speertown, and followed his trade as a cobbler. He went from house to house, with his kit on his back, making or mending the shoes of the family. He had been a conscript for the British arms, just prior to the Revolution, but was friendly to the American cause. When the war broke out and the Hessians were quartered in this part of the country, he was afraid that they would discover who he was and draft him into service. To prevent this, he dug a deep cellar under the floor of his bedroom and fitted it up with food, bedding, and the like. When he heard

of any of the redcoats coming his way, he would promptly drop out of sight and fasten the trapdoor from underneath, remaining in hiding until the danger was past. The old cellar and trapdoor were still there, a century after the old German had passed away.

## MEN WHO SERVED IN THE REVOLUTION

The first call upon New Jersey for soldiers to serve in the Continental Army was in the form of a letter, dated Philadelphia, October 12, 1775, from John Hancock, President of Congress, accompanied by proposed resolutions, as follows:

"*Resolved,* That it be recommended to the Convention of New Jersey, that they immediately raise, at the expense of the Continent, two batallions, consisting of eight companies each, and each company of sixty-eight privates, officered with one captain, one lieutenant, one ensign, four serjeants, and four corporals.

"That the privates be inlisted for one year, at the rate of Five Dollars per calendar month, liable to be discharged at any time, on allowing them one month's pay extraordinary.

"That each of the privates be allowed, instead of a bounty, one felt hat, a pair of yarn stockings, and a pair of shoes: the men to find their own arms.

"That the pay of the officers, for the present, be the same as that of the officers in the present Continental Army; and in case the pay of the officers in the Army is augmented, the pay of the officers in these batallions shall in like manner be augmented from the time of their engaging in the service."

These resolutions were passed by the provincial Congress, and advertisements were posted asking for volunteers,—the first of such calls which were made from time to time during the conflict.

State Militia, or "Minute Men," were also organized, as early as June, 1775. These were "held in constant readiness on the shortest notice, to march to any place where assistance might be required, for the defence of this or any neighboring colony." They enlisted for four months.

In addition, "State Troops," or "New Jersey Levies" were raised for home protection, but we find them bearing an important part in many battles and skirmishes.

A majority of those from Cranetown and Speertown, who saw active service, were in the Militia, although a few were also in the regular army. It is impossible to obtain an official list, from Stryker's work, or elsewhere, as this section was then included with Newark. General Harris found that seventeen persons served, but he did not take into account several Speertown names. Family genealogies, as well as historical records have been drawn upon, in the effort to make the appended list as exact as possible.

Joseph Baldwin.—Son of John B., fourth of that name. Private in Capt. Squire's company, Second Regiment, N. J. Militia.

John Baldwin.—Family and record not given.

Aaron Crane.—Fifth generation, line of Azariah (2). Private, N. J. Militia.

Benjamin Crane.—Musician, N. J. Militia.

Eliakum Crane.—Private, Essex Militia.

John Crane.—Second Lieutenant, Capt. Cornelius Speer's company, Second Regiment, N. J. Militia.

Joseph Crane.—Son of Noah C., fourth generation, line of Nathaniel. Second lieutenant, Capt. Dodd's company, Second Regiment, N. J. Militia.

Matthias Crane.—Son of Lieut. William C. Private, Essex Militia.

Nathaniel Crane.—Son of Noah C., fourth generation, line of Nathaniel. Private, Capt. Marsh's Troop of Light Horse, N. J. Militia. Was in engagements of Long Island and Monmouth, among others. Called "Major," in later life.

Obadiah Crane.—Sergeant, N. J. Militia.

Oliver Crane.—Son of Lieut. William C. Private in Essex Militia.

Phineas Crane.—Private, Essex Militia.

Stephen Crane.—Son of Azariah C., fourth generation, line of Azariah (2). Delegate to General Continental Congress, 1774. Private, First Regiment, N. J. Line, Cont. Army. Also private in Capt. Squire's company. Second Regiment, N. J. Militia.

William Crane.—Son of Nathaniel C., fourth generation, line of Nathaniel. Lieutenant in Spencer's Regiment, Cont. Army; promoted to Captain, March, 1777.

Peter Davis.—Probable descendant of Thomas D., who secured a permit to build the mill on Toney's Brook, in 1695. Private, Essex Militia.

Nathaniel Dodd.—Family and record not given.

Parmenas Dodd.—Private, Essex Militia.

Moses Harrison.—Son of Jonas H., sixth generation from one of New Haven colonists. Private, Essex Militia.

Thomas Seigler.—Probable descendant of Melville S., of Speertown. Captain, Second Regiment, N. J. Militia.

John Smith.—Private, Essex Militia.

Abraham Speer.—Captain, Second Regiment, N. J. Militia.

Francis Speer.—Private, Essex Militia.

Amos Tompkins.—Private, Second Regiment, N. J. Militia. Also served with State Troops, and in Cont. Army.

———Van Gieson.—Family and record not given.

John Vincent.—Private, Second Regiment, N. J. Militia.

Levi Vincent.—Private, Capt. Jaroloman's company, Second Regiment, N. J. Militia; also State Troops; also Cont. Army.

Samuel C. Ward.—Private, Essex Militia.

# III. FROM THE REVOLUTION TO THE CIVIL WAR

IT IS not the purpose of this sketch to give a close or exhaustive history of Montclair, between the two great wars. But a glance, in passing, at the principal lines of development may be of interest. Especially do we wish to know just how the little settlement upon the slopes of the mountain was faring as to churches, schools, and other public enterprises.

## CHURCHES

"Religious services were held occasionally in Cranetown for more than fifty years before the first distinct church organization was established," says Whittemore. "No place for religious worship was erected in the westerly section of the town until the year 1837, previous to which time it had been the custom of the people to meet at the public school building for prayer and conference. The inhabitants had generally attended service at the Presbyterian Churches in Newark, at the First Church in Orange, and afterward a number of them went to Bloomfield, and others to Caldwell, as churches were being erected at these several places; the large majority of them, however, were identified with the Bloomfield Church from the date of its organization, and religious services were held in the school house at Cranetown on Sunday afternoons and evenings by members of the Bloomfield Church, the pastor of that Church usually officiating. The place of meeting was the room in the second story of the public school building, on a site just in front of the present church."

The Bloomfield Church which is thus shown to have been the parent organization of that in Montclair, was in turn the offshoot of the Mountain Society" formed in 1718, which became the First Presbyterian Church of Orange, a few years later, and enrolled several names of Cranetown families.

The Presbyterian Church at Bloomfield was organized in 1796, and in April, 1797, a public call was issued for a minister. A group of these petitioners signed as residents of Cranetown, which fact serves to give us the names of the Presbyterian part of

the colony at that time. They were: Oliver Crane, Stephen Fordham, William Crane, Simeon Crane, Widow Susanna Crane, Job Crane, Isaac Tompkins, Phineas Crane, Widow Dorcas Williams, David Riker, John Riker, Samuel McChesney, Samuel Ward, John Vincent, Noah Crane, Jr., Noah Crane, Phebe Dod, James Gubs, Jr., Joseph Crane, John Baldwin, Nathaniel Dod, Israel Crane, Caleb Martin, Aaron Crane, Reuben Dod, Lewis Baldwin, Nathaniel Crane, Isaac Mitchell, Benjamin Crane, Eliakim Crane, Elizabeth Rouge, Thomas Force, William Holmes, Daniel Ougheltree, Levi Vincent, Cornelius Vincent, John Smith, Henry Shoemaker, John Fry, Widow Jane Crane, Zadok Crane, Samuel Tichenor, Peter Davis, and Matthew Dod.

It was not until 1837 that a meeting was held in Cranetown, to "consider the propriety of a separate organization." This was perfected, under the name of the West Bloomfield Presbyterian Society, and the stone school house in the center of the town was purchased and enlarged. The present edifice, which succeeded it, was dedicated November 12, 1856.

The Presbyterian Church was antedated, in Montclair, by a Methodist structure, which owed its parentage to the Methodist Churches of Bloomfield and Belleville. The three were on the same circuit ministered by riders or travelling preachers, well-known in the early days of Methodism. The Montclair church, built in 1836, was located on a lot donated by James Wilde, on the turnpike road (Bloomfield Avenue), just east of Elm street. Other prime movers in this church were Henry Wilde, Gorline Doremus, and Josiah W. Crane.

The first Episcopal services were held in a small frame building on Bloomfield Avenue, nearly opposite the old Methodist structure. It was built by John Wilde, son of James Wilde who had been a prime mover in the Methodist Church. Both buildings were erected in the manufacturing district near the print works. The Episcopal Church began services in 1846, but it was not until 1860 that the present St. Luke's parish was formally constituted. Five years later this church moved uptown to St. Luke's Place, where a building was erected, which is now used by the public schools. The present church on Fullerton Avenue was begun in 1889.

The Roman Catholics began worshipping in a home of their own in 1858. Their first church was the plain frame building on Washington Street, near Elm, now occupied by the Foundling Society.

These four churches were the only ones erected prior to the Civil War.

# SCHOOLS

The first school building dates back to about the year 1740. "It was a one-story stone building [says Gen. Harris]) 18 by 26 feet, fronting toward the east, and stood at the junction of the Old Road (now Church Street) and the road leading to Orange, about 250 feet south of the present school house. There was a large fire-place in one corner, and flat desks or tables placed around the sides of the room, far enough from the walls to admit of benches being placed between the desks and the walls. All the seats were slabs, bark-side down. At one end was an oval-shaped, elevated platform, known as the rostrum, for the teacher, with a trap-door in the center, through which evil-doers were occasionally sent into the cellar. Among the earlier teachers were Watts Crane and Hugh Thompson.

"Dr. Chapman, a minister of the Gospel in Orange, from 1766 to 1800, came regularly every two weeks on Saturday to catechise the children in this school house. The old gentleman always rode on horseback, and when seen coming, the whole school, with the master at the head, arranged themselves in file, along the roadside, and waited with uncovered heads until the minister passed by, dismounted and entered the building, when they all followed.

"This school house, becoming old and dilapidated, was torn down during the summer of 1812, and the stones were used in the construction of the second school house, which was built that year, on land purchased of Parmenas Dodd, at the junction of the Old Road, with the Turnpike, about fifty feet east of the present Presbyterian Church. This house and lot were sold, in 1838, to the church, and a third building was erected just west of the present church. The fourth school building, a wing of the old Grammar school, was erected in 1860.

A private boarding school for boys, called the "Mount Prospect Institute," was opened in, or about 1838, by Warren S. Holt. It occupied the building at the crest of the mountain, now known as the "Mountain House." The school did not prove a financial success, and was given up in 1844.

"Ashland Hall," another boys' school was conducted for the two succeeding years, by Rev. David A. Frame, in his home on Bloomfield Avenue, later known as "Chelsea Hall."

A private school for girls, known as the "Hillside Seminary," was opened about 1855, by Rev. Ebenezer Cheever. It was continued successfully for nearly twenty years. The old building, although moved uphill from its original location, to make room for

the Grammar school, still stands on Hillside Avenue, not far from Orange Road, and is known as the "Hillside House."

After the close of the Civil War, schools, both public and private, grew and flourished in this section, giving Montclair a considerable reputation as an educational center.

## THE FIRST POST OFFICE

The first post-office was established 1830, under the name of West Bloomfield. This name remained the official designation of the town until after the War. Nathaniel H. Baldwin was the first postmaster, his appointment being made during the administration of President Jackson. Mr. Doremus says: "A high, lead-colored desk with pigeon holes for each letter of the alphabet represented the office, kept in a side room in Capt. Munn's Tavern. The rate of postage was graduated by the distance the letter traveled, and the postage was paid on its receipt. I remember well my first letter from this office, and the cost, twenty-five cents, the letter having been mailed at Baron Rouge, La., by my brother. In 1841, Calvin S. Baldwin succeeded N. H. Baldwin, and the post-office desk was moved to its new quarters in the tailor shop of Mr. Baldwin, which was the westerly part of the frame building on Bloomfield Avenue, near the corner of North Fullerton Avenue."

## RAILROADS

The Newark and Bloomfield Railroad Company was chartered about the year 1854. This road was completed in 1856, after a "railroad war" had raged between the Morris and Essex, and the New Jersey Railroad Companies. This was the first rail line to connect West Bloomfield with Newark, and remained the only one until 1867. Train service was begun in June, 1856. One car more than suplied the demand of public travel, and there was a deficit of $330 at the end of the first seven months. When first opened, the same person sold tickets at the West Bloomfield station and acted as brakeman on the road. When the Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroad leased the Morris and Essex Railroad, this auxiliary branch was included, and has since remained a part of that system.

A rival road, the Montclair and Greenwood Lake Railway, obtained a charter in 1867, and has since become a part of the Erie System.

## STORES AND OTHER ENTERPRISES

There were two general stores doing business here, one hundred years ago, each carrying a wide selection of stock,—groceries, dry-goods, wet goods, hardware, drugs, seeds, crockery—in fact, everything that the farmer or his wife would be likely to need at short notice; for in those days one did not jump on a train to go shopping in Newark or New York.

Says Mr. Doremus: "In my memory Mr. Israel Crane was the first in the mercantile business in the town. His store was located on Glen Ridge Avenue, opposite Spring Street, near his residence, still standing. This business preceded the opening of the Turnpike (1806). To keep in touch with the new highway and to hold his trade, he opened Spring Street making an easy connection with the Turnpike."

The second store was opened in 1811 by Peter Doremus, on the site now occupied by the Doremus building, in the Center, and was continued by his son, Philip, author of the *Reminiscences.*

About the year 1810 Simon Crane opened a tavern at the corner where the Old Road turned northward—now occupied by the public library. He was succeeded in this business by Capt. Joseph Munn, who later moved further up on the new Turnpike.

Israel Crane, who kept the first large store, was also interested in several other enterprises. He was president of the stock company which obtained the charter for the Turnpike; and he was the first to make use of the water-power from Toney's Brook, for manufacturing purposes. About 1814 he organized the West Bloomfield Manufacturing Company, which erected two large buildings on the Brook, devoted to the production of cotton and woolen goods. In 1827 these mills were leased to Henry Wilde and Sons, who came here from Yorkshire, England, enlarged the plant, put in improved machinery, and did an extensive business, employing as many as one hundred persons. After the panic of 1837 the plant was devoted to the manufacture of calico prints. Still later (1856) Grant J. Wheeler used the plant for making paper and oakum. This was continued for thirty years, until new laws forbade the use of the stream for this purpose.

Among other enterprises which the indefatigable Mr. Israel Crane started, a century ago, was a large cider mill and distillery, an enterprise which was both respectable and profitable; for in those days before temperance began to be agitated such establishments had the steady patronage of the best class of people. Mention has already been made of this section's famous cider, due to the fine

orchards hereabout. The celebrated Baldwin, Canfield, and Harrison apples were first produced here, and were shipped in quantities to all parts of the country. Mr. Crane also had a stone quarry near Newark, where he employed several men, who "traded it out" at his store. So altogether he may be called the first Montclair trust.

Matthias Smith and Peter Doremus established a tannery, just south of the site of the Presbyterian Church, about 1807.

Capt. Joseph Munn and Nathaniel H. Baldwin, a few years later, established a small factory for making fur and other hats, by hand.

## THE WAR OF 1812

The War of 1812, with Great Britain, was largely a sea struggle, and consequently affected this and other inland communities but little. The only citizens of this place who are known to have participated were Zenas S. Crane, John Munn, Richard Romer, and Capt. Joseph Munn.

Capt. Munn acquired his title from the fact of having headed a company of volunteer cavalry raised in this locality, which aided to suppress the "Whiskey Insurrection" in Pennsylvania, during Washington's last administration.

## MEN WHO SERVED IN THE CIVIL WAR

General Frederick H. Harris, who served with distinction in the Civil War, compiled a list, some ten years later, of those from Montclair who bore arms in this struggle. He was aided in its compilation by Dr. John J. H. Love who also served. We cannot do better, therefore, than quote their list in full:

"Edward Moran, the first man to volunteer from this town, for the defence of the City of Washington, was enrolled and mustered in as a member of the Seventh Regiment from New York City, and was afterwards connected with the naval service.

"Among those who enlisted for three years in Company B, Seventh Regiment, N. J. Volunteers, were John H. Jacobus, Stephen P. Williams, Albert Woodruff (died of disease), John Dickinson (killed), and Henry B. Ball (killed).

"For three years in the Eight Regiment, N. J. Volunteers, John B. Ball, Charles Madison, Nicholas Bradley, and John Coyne.

"For three years in the Thirteenth Regiment, N. J. Volunteers, Robert Madison, William J. Madison, John B. Munn, James Taylor, John Webster, James Kane, and David McNamara.

"Fred. H. Harris entered the service as captain of Company E, Thirteenth Regiment, N. J. Volunteers, in August, 1862; was promoted to the rank of Major, August 16, 1864; to that of Lieutenant Colonel, March 26, 1865; and returned home at the close of the War, June, 1865. During his service he had command of a brigade, and was twice brevetted by the President, once for "gallant and meritorious service in Georgia and the Carolinas," and afterwards, for gallant service in the battle of Bentonville, North Carolina.

"Dr. John J. H. Love was appointed volunteer surgeon, by Governor Olden, of this State, in April, 1862; and assisted in the transportation and care of the wounded, after the battle of Williamsburg, May 5, 1862, being engaged in that service about thirty days. He was then commissioned surgeon of the Thirteenth Regiment, N. J. Volunteers, July 19, 1862; mustered into the United States service, August 25, 1862, and was assigned to duty, March 23, 1863, as Surgeon-in-Chief of the Third Brigade, First Division, Twelfth Army Corps; and, August 1, 1863, as Surgeon-in-Chief of the First Division, Twelfth Corps, in the Army of the Potomac. He served with distinction in this position, and returned home with the rank of Lieutenant-Colonel.

"Joseph W. Nason, after a service of nine months in the Twenty-sixth Regiment, N. J. Volunteers, went out as First Lieutenant, Company H, Thirty-ninth Regiment, N. J. Volunteers.

"So far as we can at present recall the facts, the following named persons served their country for nine months in Company F., Twenty-sixth Regiment, N. J. Volunteers: First Lieutenant, William R. Taylor; corporals, William Egbertson, James H. Williams, John M. Corby, and Edwin F. Dodd; privates, Peter Arnold, Alfred T. H. Church, John Collins, Henry A. Corby, William H. Corby, James B. Crane, Edwin Dodd, Horace Dodd, Henry Glass, Cornelius Delhagen, Monroe Harrison, John H. Hennion, Richard Jacobus, Charles Johnson, Charles Leist, Elias W. Littell, John D. Penn, Peter King, Joseph W. Penn, George W. Post, William A. Riker, Mortimer Whitehead, Thomas Somerville, John Speller, George Ungemah, John G. Van Gieson, John M. Wheeler, Albert E. Munn, John J. Reese, and Joseph W. Nason.

"Of these men, Lieut. Joseph W. Nason, John M. Wheeler, Nicholas Bradley, John B. Munn, Charles Littell, James Taylor,

and Peter King sleep in soldiers' graves. Lieut. Nason was killed on the skirmish line in front of Petersburg. Nicholas Bradley was killed at the battle of Williamsburg. James Taylor, at the battle of Antietam. John M. Wheeler, at the battle of Fredericksburg, in May, 1863. Charles Littell died from disease, in front of Fredericksburg. John B. Munn, who was orderly sergeant of Company E., Thirteenth Regiment, N. J. Volunteers, was killed at Chancellorsville."

Peter King died in hospital service near White Oak Church, Va., December 11, 1862.

# IV. MONTCLAIR AFTER THE CIVIL WAR

THE first and most important event succeeding the Civil War was the creation of a new and separate township from Bloomfield, under the name of Montclair. For one hundred and forty years Newark included all the land of the original colony extending west to the mountain. In 1806 the township was divided by its council into three wards, the Newark, the Orange, and the Bloomfield Wards, and the boundary lines between them which were established at that time became permanent. Orange was made a separate township a few months later; and in 1812 the township of Bloomfield was created, taking its name from the Revolutionary general and later governor of the State, Joseph Bloomfield. For the next twenty-seven years, or until 1839, Bloomfield extended from the Passaic River to the crest of the Mountain, and included about two-fifths of the Newark territory. Belleville was made a separate township in the last-named year, Montclair in 1868, and when Glen Ridge finally seceded Bloomfield was reduced to its present dimensions. The name of Montclair was chosen in order to approximate the Indian name, "Watchung," which meant "on the hill" or "at the mountain." The first post-office name, as we have seen, was West Bloomfield, and it was found necessary to have a distinctive name, in order to avoid confusion.

The immediate cause of the separation was the refusal of Bloomfield to consent to the issue of bonds for the building of the Greenwood Lake Railway. The scheme for this road originated with Julius H. Pratt in 1866, and was born of a desire to improve upon the wretched train service maintained by the Morris and Essex road, now part of the excellent Lackawanna system.

The Township Act provided "That Robert M. Hening, Grant J. Wheeler, and Philip Doremus shall be and are hereby appointed commissioners on the part of said township of Montclair to meet with three other commissioners on the part of said township of Bloomfield, previous to the fourth Tuesday in April, 1868." The population of the new township thus created was about 2,500.

From this point on we will merely summarize the most important events in Montclair history by years.

1869.

The Montclair Library Association formed by private subscription. President, George S. Dwight; Vice-President, Frederick H. Harris; Secretary, J. W. Taylor; Treasurer, Israel Crane. In 1871, small building erected on Fullerton Avenue, south of Bloomfield Avenue. South wing added to Grammar School; original building begun in 1860, at cost of $4,000.

1870.

First Congregational Church organized. Most of its charter members had been in the First Presbyterian Church. Rev. Amory H. Bradford of Andover Theological Seminary was chosen pastor in June of the same year.

1871.

Montclair Gas and Water Company obtained a charter. Incorporators: W. S. Torrey, R. M. Hening, L. S. Benedict, G. S. Dwight, F. H. Harris, A. C. Benedict, Jr., and John Torrey. Capital stock, $25,000.

1873.

Street lighting begun October 1, when 111 gas lamps were placed on the principal corners.

The Montclair Railway Company began to operate the completed Greenwood Lake Railway, Julius H. Pratt, first President. The road was leased to the Oswego and Midland Railroad Co., and both companies became insolvent in the financial panic of this year.

Th *Montclair Herald,* published by J. Ogden Clark and Frank D. Sturgis, monthly which was suspended after a few issues.

The township was bonded for $200,000, on account of the construction of this road, but defaulted payment in May. A ten year's litigation with the bondholders ensued. (See 1883.)

1875.

The *Montclair Journal,* a weekly, was established by W. C. Coutant, and taken over by John M. Campbell, but ceased publication early in the following year.

1877.

The *Montclair Times,* a weekly, was established by A. C. Studer, and has continued to the present time. For thirty-five years the *Times* has been closely identified with Montclair interests, and has had no other editor and publisher.

Crump's label works destroyed by fire, July 4. Loss, $200,000.

School building erected on site of present Central Primary School, at cost of $8,000.

1878.

Fire destroyed the Jacobus Building, January 27, wiping out the *Times* plant, the Town Council rooms, and several stores. One of the largest conflagrations up to that time.

Corner-stone of Cliffside Chapel laid in Upper Montclair.

1879.

Death of Timothy A. Crane, oldest citizen, April 12, at the age of ninety-three.

1880.

Census showed population of 5,147.

Disastrous fire, February 28, in which the library building, among others was destroyed. This fire first directed public sentiment toward organizing a paid fire department, but nothing came of it for two years.

1882.

Two fires in this year, the first in January, when Scharfenberg's Hotel on Montclair Avenue was burned, and a servant lost her life; the second when the residence of Thorndike Saunders was destroyed, at a loss of $25,000, induced the formation of Hook and Ladder Company No. 1. Charles M. Schott, Jr., was first foreman. Two years later the town erected a bell tower.

1883.

The bondholders' suit against the Township on account of the Montclair Railroad bonds, after being carried through all courts including the Supreme Court was decided against the Township. The original sum of $200,000, with accrued interest brought the total debt to $350,000. To meet this a new bond issue was made and sold in a block to the Mutual Benefit Life Insurance Co., of Newark.

Thomas Russell and Stephen W. Carey, of the Township Committee, assumed a large share of the town's financial obligation until the new bond issue was completed.

1884.

Post Office showed an increase of business of twenty per cent. over previous year. Property improvements for the year aggregated $250,000.

1885.

Montclair District Telegraph and Fire Alarm Company organized, but failed in a few months.

Roller skating craze struck Montclair. Large public rink opened in March with an attendance of 1,500.

First Baptist Church organized in November.

1886.

Citizens agitated the question of a town water supply. First official steps taken in this direction in December.

Trinity Presbyterian Church organized, Rev. Orville Reed called as pastor.

Building "boom" on. Ninety-one houses erected within a year at a total cost of $341,300. Building and Loan Association organized.

Board of Health appointed.

1887.

Montclair Water Company organized January 13, the incorporators being W. G. Snow, E. A. Bradley, J. R. Rand and J. Van Vleck, of Montclair, and J. R. Bartlett, H. C. Andrews and A. P. Fisher, of New York. In February, citizens voted for water supply. Supply of water first obtained from two wells north of Watchung Avenue and east of Valley Road. In 1890 five additional wells were bored. First water connections made in September, 1887.

Montclair Military Academy opened by J. G. MacVicar in a small building on Clinton street. Sixteen pupils.

Public meeting held for the purpose of forming the Montclair Club. John R. Howard was chairman. First president, Jasper R. Rand. The Club bought and remodelled the Love residence on Church street for temporary occupation.

1888.

Montclair *Register,* a Democratic weekly was founded by A. E. C. Minderman. It continued for nearly three years.

First Cedar Avenue school building erected at a cost of $7,000.

1889.

The Montclair Club opened the doors of its new club house, November 7.

Outlook Club organized in December, largely through the influence of Dr. A. H. Bradford. First president, John R. Howard.

Chestnut Street school building begun.

Cornerstone laid for the St. Luke's Episcopal Church, on Fullerton Avenue.

1890.

Census showed population of 8,656.

Montclair *Herald* founded by William F. Jones. The paper changed hands two or three times, being bought in 1892 by Dr. C. W. Butler. Still issued as a weekly with Francis L. Chrisman as editor and properitor.

Montclair *Journal* was published by W. F. Jones and Otis McMillan, as a weekly from 1890 to 1891 and then daily for several months. It then ceased, the town not being large enough to support a daily.

Lot purchased and High School building begun; cost $120,000.

Net property valuations, $3,355,000. Increase in one year, $850,000.

1891.

Free Public Library established by town vote under new State law, with regular tax appropriation for its maintenance. Three trustees appointed by town council. Dr. John J. H. Love, first president.

Mountainside Hospital founded, and land purchased for buildings.

Contract for sewers between Orange and Montclair let, thus giving an outlet to tidewater.

The Young Men's Christian Association was formally organized through the efforts of town pastors, Joseph Van Vleck, and others. First president, A. H. Siegfried.

1892.

Post Office showed best year of its history, receipts aggregating $47,000.

1893.

The Montclair Athletic Club threw open its doors.

1894.

Township form of government changed, by vote of the people, February 24, to conform to the law of 1888, known as the "Short Law." Montclair thus became a Town, divided into four wards, and with a Council composed of one from each Ward..

Town Improvement Association, organized by women incorporated July 19.

George Inness, the painter, for some years a resident, died abroad, in August.

North Jersey Street Railway Company granted a trolley franchise in December by Chosen Freeholders.

New Children's Home building formally opened.

1895.

Town council decided upon an issue of bonds to the amount of $60,000 for sewers. It also awarded a fifteen-year contract for electric lights.

Public agitation over the proposed trolley road and Town Council in October voted against it.

1896.

The trolley road from Newark was completed as far as the eastern town line below the Lackawanna crossing, and the first car was run Feb. 8.

Maple Avenue school building erected, at a first cost of $25,000.

At a public meeting in April, $14,000 was raised for a Y. M. C. A. building.

1897.

Dr. John J. H. Love, first president of the School Board (1865) and prominent in many other public enterprises, died July 30.

1898.

Trolley franchise still refused although Verona citizens threatened to invoke the legislature, and a bill looking to this end was, in fact, introduced in the legislature. It passed the lower house but was killed in the senate.

The Southend trolley line secured the consent of property owners in September for a road along Elm Street and Orange Road.

1899.

General Frederick H. Harris, long prominent in town affairs and a Civil War veteran of distinction, died March 18.

The Y. M. C. A. Building opened May 6.

Cornerstone of Christian Union Congregational Church in Upper Montclair laid July 22.

Trolley war ended by two franchises covering route through Elm Street, Orange Road, Bloomfield Avenue and Valley Road.

1900.

Census showed a population of 13,962, an increase of over 5,000 in ten years.

Amount necessary for town expenses this year, $203,000.

Watchung Avenue school building erected; first cost, $12,000.

1901.

Town council voted to bond the town for $50,000 to erect three fire houses. Bond issue afterwards increased to $75,000.

Andrew Carnegie donated $40,000 toward a new public library building, which was later erected at the corner of Church Street and Valley Road.

Cornerstone laid for the St. John's Episcopal Church on Montclair Avenue.

1902.

The *Montclair Times* issued a Twenty-fifth Anniversary number May 10.

Cornerstone laid for new First Methodist Church structure on Fullerton Avenue, June 7. Dedicated October, 1903.

Coal shortage in Montclair, due to great strike.

1904.

Free Public Library opened doors of its new building April 14. Value of structure and site, $50,000.

Cornerstone of Trinity Presbyterian Church edifice laid July 29. Dedication, October 15 of the year following.

Commonwealth Club of Upper Montclair organized.

1905.

Watchung Avenue Congregational Church dedicated December 19.

Town council voted an appropriation of $100,000 for the purchase of 54 acres of park lands.

1906.

Public discussion of park appropriation and location of parks. Question referred to general election April 10, when the park movement carried, and four plots were authorized. The Park Commission, formed of public-spirited citizens, underwrote the bond issue for this purpose at par.

The Montclair Civic Association incorporated May 12, assuming the charter of the Town Improvement Association, organized in 1894. First president, Benjamin V. Harrison.

1907.

"The Montclair," a new mountain-top hostelry, opened its doors for guests on May 1. Cost, $170,000.

The Presbyterian Church of Upper Montclair laid the cornerstone for a chapel June 8.

Agitation over a trunk sewer, built in conjunction with other towns and known as the Passaic Valley Sewer. Montclair's share of the cost was estimated at $420,000. Definite action not taken.

1908.

At a public dinner in March, the Montclair Civic Association appointed a Charter Revision Committee, which made a report two years later. The Municipal Art Commission also appointed

State Normal School in Montclair Heights opened in September. The Governor and other officials present at dedication. Cost of structure and grounds $200,000.

First automobile carnival, "Tour Around the World," held with great success, June 13. 116 cars in line.

Town council appropriations for this year nearly a quarter of a million dollars. ($247,992.)

Building permits aggregated $1,800,000.

1909.

Through the efforts of the Municipal Art Commission, Mr. John Nolen, a landscape architect, delivered an address before the Civic Association, and was employed by that society to draw up plans for beautifying Montclair. These plans were partially embodied in a project for town improvement which was submitted to popular vote, but failed to carry.

This year, however, was signalized by a remarkable increase in public buildings and public spirit. Mr. W. T. Evans presented fifty-two paintings to the town, in November, to form the nucleus of a Municipal Art Gallery. Shortly afterward, Mrs. Henry Lang made a provisional offer of $50,000

toward an Art Building. In the interim the paintings were housed in the Hillside Grammar School.

School outlay and building were epoch-making. The new Cedar Avenue structure was erected at a cost of $70,000; the new Hillside Grammar School, at a cost of $217,000; the new Lorraine Avenue building, at a cost of $130-, 000; and the Central Heating plant, at an expense of $37,500.

Julius H. Pratt, one of Montclair's oldest and most respected citizens, and the man who gave Montclair its name, died October 14, this year.

The cornerstone of the new First Baptist Church structure was laid, October 17.

The Roman Catholic Church of the Immaculate Conception dedicated September 26.

1910.

Montclair Chapter of the New Jersey Society of the Sons of the American Revolution, organized, January 4.

The Charter Revision Commission made its report at a public meeting in March, which was approved and presented to the State Legislature for action.

New Hillside Grammar School opened.

Philip Doremus, one of the oldest citizens, prominent in town affairs, and author of "Reminiscences of Montclair," died December 30.

Census showed a population of 21,500, an increase in ten years of 7,500. Of this number, about 2,000 were negroes, and 1,500 Italians.

1911.

The Mayor requested public mourning on account of the death of Rev. Amory H. Bradford, D.D., February 18. Dr. Bradford had been pastor of the First Congregational Church for forty years, and also had been identified with every phase of the town's progress during that time.

First Baptist Church dedicated, February 25.

The Valley Road Street Railway was extended into East Orange, thus making connection with the Orange lines and affording another route to Newark.

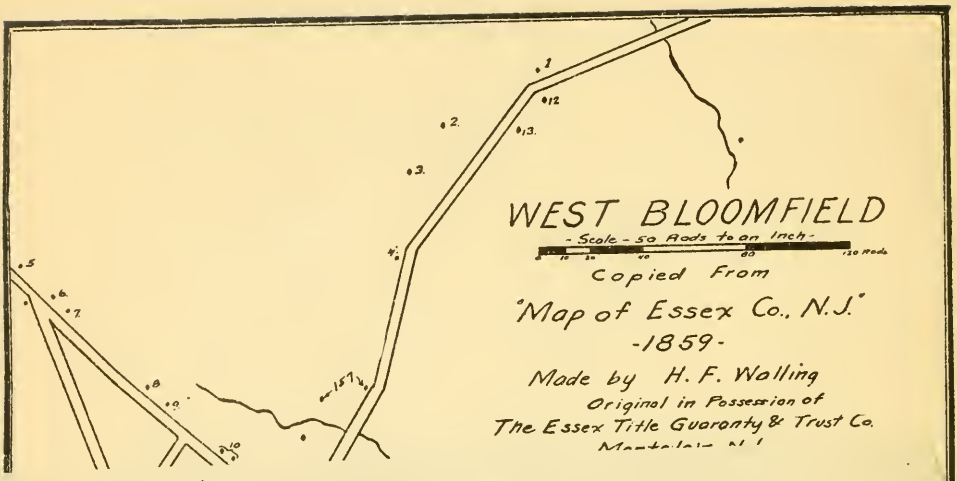
1912.

Extensive improvements on the Lackawanna Railroad were in progress throughout this year, including viaducts at the Bloomfield Avenue and Grove Street crossings, the completion of double tracks, and the erection of a handsome new terminal station at Montclair.

Montclair Methodists entertained 250 visiting clergymen at the First Methodist Church, during the annual sessions of the Newark Conference held here for one week commencing March 26.

Randall Spaulding, for many years principal of schools and finally superintendent, resigned and was succeeded by Don C. Bliss.

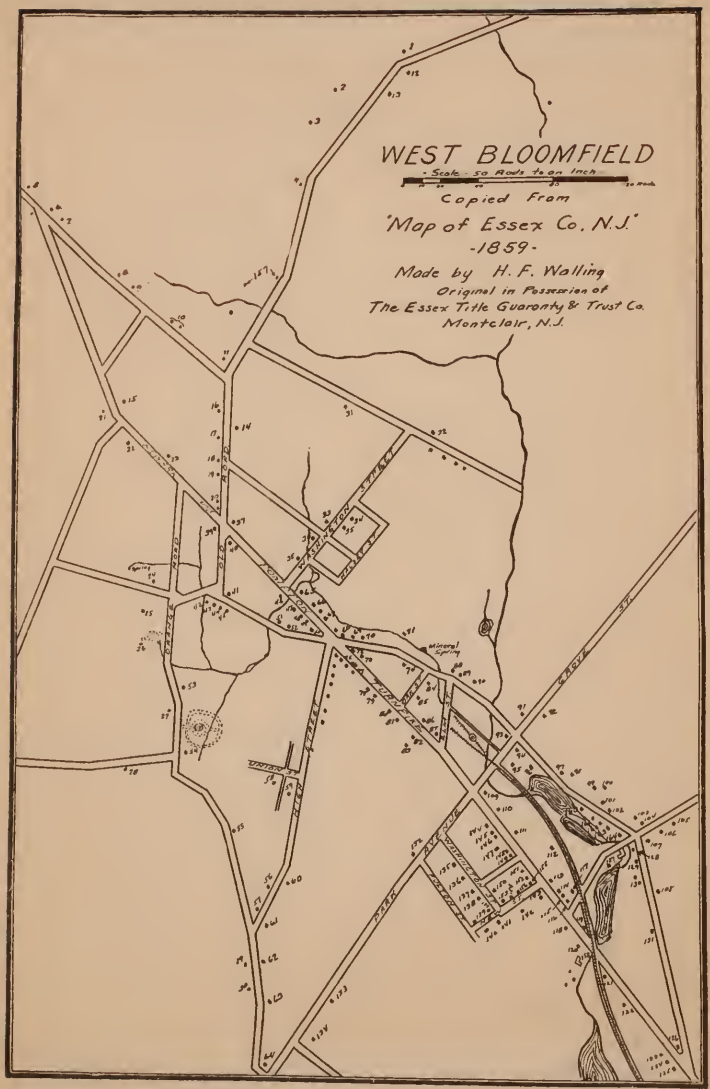
Isaac K. Funk, one of the best-known lexicographers, editor of the "Standard Dictionary," head of a large publishing house, and noted also as a psychic investigator, died at his Montclair home, April 4.


WEST BLOOMFIELD
- Scale - 50 Rods to an Inch -
Copied From
"Map of Essex Co., N.J."
-1859-
Made by H. F. Walling
Original in Possession of
The Essex Title Guaranty & Trust Co.

# APPENDIX

## The Montclair Chapter of the New Jersey Society of the Sons of the American Revolution

ITS OBJECTS
CONSTITUTION
ORGANIZATION
AND MEMBERSHIP




## KEY TO MAP OF WEST BLOOMFIELD

| | | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1 | V. R. Beatty | 42 | Y. Evers | 83 | D. A. Frame | 124 | G. Doremus |
| 2 | C. Munn | 43 | T. Hanlon | 84 | C. Smith | 125 | G. Doremus |
| 3 | Mrs. Blackwell | 44 | J. Mack | 85 | J. Crane | 126 | W. Mingis |
| 4 | J. D. Taylor | 45 | Wm. H. Harris | 86 | No Name | 127 | No Name |
| 5 | Mt. Prospect House | 46 | Pres. Parson | 87 | No Name | 128 | C. Last |
| 6 | Parkhurst | 47 | Wm. S. Morris | 88 | J. Crane | 129 | B. Leavy |
| 7 | J. Courtier | 48 | J. C. Doremus | 89 | Store | 130 | J. Revell |
| 8 | J. Howe | 49 | Ira Campbell | 90 | Cider Mill | 131 | J. Robley |
| 9 | F. Oliver | 50 | Pres. Church | 91 | Miss M. Crane | 132 | J. H. Pratt |
| 10 | J. W. Crane | 51 | No Name | 92 | Chittenden | 133 | J. B. Beadl |
| 11 | S. F. & A. Crane | 52 | School | 93 | J. Crane | 134 | W. H. Harris & Son |
| 12 | S. Walter | 53 | E. Crane | 94 | T. Madison | 135 | Cath. Church |
| 13 | J. F. Mayer | 54 | O. L. Hatch | 95 | H. Kane | 136 | T. Gormley |
| 14 | A. Baldwin | 55 | A. Brundage | 96 | No Name | 137 | J. Hartley |
| 15 | A. Crane | 56 | J. W. Riker | 97 | L. Garvey | 138 | No Name |
| 16 | J. Crane | 57 | W. H. Hancock | 98 | L. Garvey | 139 | Wm. Howarth |
| 17 | T. Crane | 58 | P. Speer | 99 | T. Leavy | 140 | W. Marshall |
| 18 | Wm.Graham | 59 | D. H. Riker | 100 | T. Leavy | 141 | P. Shanaker |
| 19 | Wm. Sigler | 60 | I. Riker | 101 | Store | 142 | M. Mullian |
| 20 | B. & W. Shops | 61 | W. Taylor | 102 | T. Leavy | 143 | Dr. Brower |
| 21 | John Munn | 62 | G. Taylor | 103 | Z. Cokefair | 144 | G. Ungamely |
| 22 | John Munn | 63 | M. Riker | 104 | Z. Cokefair | 145 | J. Lee |
| 23 | E. C. Fuller | 64 | J. H. Baldwin | 105 | H. Frame | 146 | J. Lee |
| 24 | Hillside Seminary | 65 | Z. S. Crane | 106 | H. Frame | 147 | M. E. Church |
| 25 | G. J. Wheeler | 66 | C. S. Baldwin | 107 | Mrs. R. Farrell | 148 | Parsonage |
| 26 | Wm. H. Harris | 67 | P. Doremus Est. | 108 | Mrs. S. Taylor | 149 | J. Hartley |
| 27 | O. L. Hatch | 68 | P. Doremus | 109 | J. Crane | 150 | Mrs. Cranley |
| 28 | A. Harrison | 69 | Cider Mill | 110 | Mrs. L. Little | 151 | J. N. Crane |
| 29 | S. B. Day | 70 | M. Cole | 111 | Mrs. L. Little | 152 | J. Hartley |
| 30 | Myer | 71 | M. Crane | 112 | Epis. Church | 153 | No. Name |
| 31 | A. Crane | 72 | Wm. S. Morris Store | 113 | Wm. A. Freeman | 154 | No Name |
| 32 | B. Van Allen | 73 | D. R. Rodgers | 114 | J. & O. Doremus | 155 | No Name |
| 33 | S. Jenkins | 74 | N. R. Dodd | 115 | J. & O. Doremus | 156 | No Name |
| 34 | Wm. Vreeland | 75 | J. Crane | 116 | J. & O. Doremus | 157 | A. Wiseman |
| 35 | . T. Gould | 76 | R. Romer | 117 | Stained Glass Works | 158 | Crane's Paste Board Mill |
| 36 | J. Gillen | 77 | P. H. Van Riper | 118 | I. Crane Est. | 159 | J. Concannon |
| 37 | J. R. Dodd | 78 | S. G. Bush | 119 | No. Name | 160 | Mrs. Lilly |
| 38 | Wm. H. Taylor | 79 | C. S. J. Seymour | 120 | Office | 161 | J. Crane |
| 39 | Joseph Munn | 80 | M. Crane | 121 | D. Wilson | 162 | J. Crane |
| 40 | S. Slater's Hotel | 81 | J. C. Doremus | 122 | D. Wilson | 163 | J. Crane |
| 41 | J. Munn | 82 | Ashland Hall | 123 | G. Doremus | 164 | Washington School |

# The Montclair Chapter of the New Jersey Society of the Sons of the American Revolution

Organized January 4, 1910

## CHARTER OFFICERS

*President*
GEORGE CURTIS STERLING

*First Vice-President*
WASHINGTON IRVING LINCOLN ADAMS

*Second Vice-President*
JOHN BREWER WIGHT

*Secretary*
ARTHUR HOWARD CHURCHILL

*Treasurer*
EDWARD HUNTINGTON HOLMES

*Historian*
THOMAS IRVING CROWELL

*Chaplain*
REV. HARRY EMERSON FOSDICK

## FOUNDERS

Washington Irving Lincoln Adams
Edwin Alphonso Bradley
Elvord Goodrich Chamberlin
Arthur Howard Churchill
Thomas Irving Crowell
John Richardson Emery
Dexter Newell Force
Harry Emerson Fosdick
Albert French
William George Frost
Benjamin Vincent Harrison
Edward Huntington Holmes
Frederick Bates Lovejoy
Lewis James Mulford
Willis Clarke Noble
Frank Lewis Dyer
Frank Henry Presby
Frederick William Schoonmaker
George Curtis Sterling
John Brewer Wight
Solomon Wright, Jr.

## OFFICERS—1912

*President*
JOHN BREWER WIGHT

*First Vice-President*
WASHINGTON IRVING LINCOLN ADAMS

*Second Vice-President*
ALBERT FRENCH

*Secretary*
FREDERICK MARTIN HAVILAND

*Treasurer*
JULIUS BAKER CROWELL

*Registrar*
GEORGE CURTIS STERLING

*Historian*
THOMAS IRVING CROWELL

*Chaplain*
REV. HARRY EMERSON FOSDICK

*Auditor*
CHARLES HENRY BAKER

*Necrologist*
EDWARD FREDERICK MYERS

## MANAGERS—1912

George Gulick Bradley
Andrew Hall Berry
Joseph Edward Bird
Edgar Asa Bates
Arthur Howard Churchill
Frank Lewis Dyer
Edward Earl
Arthur Champion Harris
Arthur Youle Meeker
Francis Jones Pond
Henry Alanson Starks
Thomas Herbert Taylor

## COMMITTEES—1912

THE SOCIAL WORK COMMITTEE

Harry Emerson Fosdick, *Chairman*
Edwin Alphonso Bradley
William George Frost
Edward Earl
Frank Henry Presby

THE STANDING COMMITTEE

Samuel Judd Holmes, *Chairman*
Walter Leslie Walker
Murray Crane Kiggins
James Coffin Stevens
James Henry Slocum

FLAG COMMITTEE

Charles Samuel Holmes
Charles Herbert DuBuisson

# The Montclair Chapter of the New Jersey Society of the Sons of the American Revolution

## OBJECTS

The objects of this Society shall be to perpetuate the memory of the men who, by their services and sacrifices during the War of the American Revolution, achieved the Independence of the American People; to promote fellowship among their descendants; to inspire a more profound reverence for the principles of the government founded by our forefathers; to acquire and preserve the records of the individual services of the patriots of that War, as well as documents, relics, and landmarks, to encourage historical research in relation to the American Revolution by appropriate memorials; to celebrate the anniversaries of the prominent events of that War; to foster true patriotism; to maintain and extend the institutions of American freedom and to carry out the purposes expressed in the Preamble to the Constitution of our Country and the injunctions of Washington in his farewell address to the American People.

# QUALIFICATIONS FOR MEMBERSHIP IN THE STATE SOCIETY

## ARTICLE III.

FROM THE CONSTITUTION OF THE STATE SOCIETY.

MEMBERSHIP.

Any person shall be eligible for membership who is a male above the age of twenty-one (21) years; and is descended from an ancestor who assisted in establishing American Independence, during the War of the Revolution, in any one of the following capacities:

1. A military or naval officer.
2. A soldier, sailor, or marine.
3. A member of a Committee of Correspondence, or Council of Safety, or other similar body.
4. A member of a Provincial or of the Continental Congress.
5. An officer in the service of one of the original Colonies or States, or of the National Government, representing or composed of these Colonies or States. Provided that such service was of so important a character as to render the official specially liable to arrest and punishment by the British Government.
6. Any recognized patriot actually arrested and punished for giving aid and comfort to the patriotic cause. Provided, that if such ancestor, having assisted in establishing American Independence in any of the above capacities, either adhered to the enemy or failed to maintain an honorable record throughout the War of the Revolution, his previous service shall not entitle his descendants to membership in this Society. And further provided, that no person shall be admitted to membership unless at least one member of the Society or some well-known citizen of New Jersey, shall state in writing his belief that the applicant for admission is of good moral character, and would be a worthy member of the Society.

## ARTICLE VI.

CHAPTERS.

(Extract.)

* * * * * No Person may be admitted to such Chapter unless he be a member in good standing of a State Society of the Sons of the American Revolution, and all members of the Sons of the American Revolution, resident within the territory of such Chapter, shall be eligible to membership therein. If any member of such Chapter should cease to be a member of the Sons of the American Revolution, his membership in the Chapter shall cease.

# CONSTITUTION OF THE MONTCLAIR CHAPTER

## PREAMBLE.

We, the subscribers, descendants of Revolutionary soldiers and patriots, members of the New Jersey Society of the Sons of the American Revolution, for the purpose of promoting in Montclair and vicinity the objects of said Society as set forth in Article III of its Constitution, do ordain and establish the following Constitution for the Government of this Chapter.

## ARTICLE I.

NAME.

This organization shall be known as THE MONTCLAIR CHAPTER OF THE NEW JERSEY SOCIETY OF THE SONS OF THE AMERICAN REVOLUTION.

## ARTICLE II.

QUORUM.

Seven members present shall constitute a quorum for the transaction of business.

## ARTICLE III.

Any member of a State Society shall be eligible to membership in this Chapter who resides within its territory.

## ARTICLE IV.

ANNUAL MEETING.

SECTION 1. The annual meeting for the election of officers, and for the transaction of any business properly coming before it, shall be held on the second Tuesday in January. When that day occurs upon a holiday, then the meeting shall be held on the next business day thereafter.

REGULAR MEETINGS.

SEC. 2. Regular meetings of the Chapter shall be held on the second Tuesday of the months of September, November, January, and March.

## ARTICLE V.

ADMISSION FEE.

SECTION 1. There shall be no admission fee.

DUES.

SEC. 2. The regular annual dues shall be three dollars, payable in advance, on the first day of February in each year.

LIFE MEMBERSHIP FEE.

SEC. 3. The payment of thirty dollars shall constitute a member of the Montclair Chapter a Life Member, and he shall not be required to pay annual dues thereafter in this Chapter.

## ARTICLE VI.

OFFICERS.

The officers of this Chapter shall be a President, two Vice-Presidents, a Secretary, a Treasurer, a Registrar, a Historian, and a Chaplain

## ARTICLE VII.

OFFICERS' DUTIES.

The duties of the officers shall correspond with the duties of like officers of the State Society.

## ARTICLE VIII.

There shall be a Board of Managers consisting of twelve members of the Chapter, who shall hold no other offices in the Chapter, while they are members of the Board of Managers.

## ARTICLE IX.

EXECUTIVE BOARD.

The eight officers, and the twelve members of the Board of Managers shall constitute the executive board.

## ARTICLE X.

EXECUTIVE BOARD MEETINGS.

Meetings of the Executive Board shall be held whenever called by the President or acting President.

## ARTICLE XI.

POWERS OF THE EXECUTIVE BOARD.

The Executive Board shall have control of the administrative and financial affairs of the Chapter. They shall appoint an Auditor and a Necrologist, and any other standing or special committees not otherwise provided for by this Constitution.

## ARTICLE XII.

The Registrar shall receive all applications and proofs for membership in the State Society, aid applicants in making and preserving their application papers and transmit them to the Registrar of the State Society. A copy of the applications and proofs shall be made and kept on file for reference, and the Registrar shall report applications at the next meeting when practicable.

He shall have the custody of all Geographical, Historical and Genealogical books, papers, manuscripts and relics of which the Chapter may be possessed, and make a written report at each annual meeting.

## ARTICLE XIII.

Applications for membership when approved by the State Registrar and approved by our Executive Board shall be acted upon and the applicant elected a member of this Chapter.

## ARTICLE XIV.

EXPENDITURE OF MONEY.

Propositions for the giving or acceptance of invitations which may involve the expenditure of money, shall only be acted on when made in writing, by the Executive Board or by the members of the Chapter.

## ARTICLE XV.

STANDING COMMITTEE.

Within ten days after the annual meeting, the President shall appoint a committee of five members of the Chapter, to be known as the Standing Committee, to consider the suitable observance of Revolutionary anniversaries, to ascertain the historic localities in this vicinity and the feasibility of marking the same, and to decorate the graves of Revolutionary soldiers for the observance of Memorial Day.

## ARTICLE XVI.

AMENDMENTS TO THE CONSTITUTION.

SECTION 1. This Constitution shall not be altered, amended, or repealed unless such alteration or amendment shall have been proposed in writing at a previous meeting of the Executive Board, and entered on the records with the name of the member proposing the change, and adopted by a majority of the members present at a regular meeting of the Chapter or at a special meeting called for that purpose.

CONSTITUTION SUSPENDED.

SEC. 2. Any part of this Constitution may be suspended for a single meeting only by the unanimous vote of the members present.

## ARTICLE XVII.

The rules of Order and Parliamentary Practice shall be as follows:

1. Minutes of the previous meeting.
2. Communications.
3. Reports of Committees, Regular and Special.
4. At annual meetings, reports of Secretary, Treasurer, Membership Committee, Standing Committee, and Executive Board.
5. At annual meetings, Election of Officers.
6. New Business.

# Members of the Montclair Chapter of the New Jersey Society of the Sons of the American Revolution

## Organized January 4th, 1910

Ackerman, Peter Christie
Adams, Frank Willard
*Adams, Washington Irving Lincoln
Andrus, Charles Walton
Badgley, Oliver Kinsey
Baker, Charles Henry
Baker, Charles Whiting
Baldwin, David Heber
Barker, Harry
Bates, Edgar Asa
Bauchelle, William Miller
Bell, Walter Edgar
Benedict, Albert Remington
Benedict, Edwin Peter
Berry, Andrew Hall
Biddulph, Herbert Henry
Bird, Joseph Edward
Bissell, Arthur Harry
Black, William Alexander
Board, Francis Armstrong
Bostwick, William Titus
Bowman, Samuel Halsey
Bradley, Edwin Alphonso
*Bradley, George Gulick
*Bradley, Harold Hall
*Bradley, Herbert Chapman
Brewer, Walter Bennett
Brown, Alpheus Lyon
Brown, Harold Pitney
Bryant, William Allen
Cadmus, Eugene Le Roy
Carman, Fletcher Freeman
Cary, Edward Vincent
Chamberlin, Elvord Goodrich
Chapman, Frank Tomes
Chase, Charles Frederick
Churchill, Arthur Howard
Cleaveland, Walter Avery
Cole, Charles Buckingham
Condict, Henry Vail
Corby, Augustus C.
Cornish, Robert Harrison
Crane, Israel
Crane, Ralph Thomson
Crane, William Franklin
Crowell, Julius Baker
Crowell, Thomas Irving
Davidson, Frank Everett
Decker, John Edgar
Demarest, Benjamin Garrison
Drew, Jerry Dearborn
Du Buisson, Charles Herbert
Dutcher, Charles Mason
Dyer, Frank Lewis
Earl, Edward
Elliott, Henry Gaylord
Ely, Daniel Brittain
Emery, John Richardson
Ferris, Frank Arthur
Fisher, Harry Messinger
Foote, Francis Seeley, Jr.
Foote, Francis Seeley
Force, Dexter Newell
*Force, Roderick Duncan
Fosdick, Clarence Van Winkle
Fosdick, Harry Emerson
Fosdick, Raymond Blaine
French, Albert
Frost, William George
Gedney, George William
Gibson, James Stewart
Goodman, Frederic Simeon
Gorton, Charles Elden
Hall, Samuel Stickney
Halsey, Levi Wright
Hamilton, Alfred Starr
Harris, Arthur Champion
Harris, George Ellsworth
Harrison, Benjamin Vincent
Haviland, Frederick Martin
Hill, Charles Borland
Hill, Nathaniel Parker

*Life Members.

Holmes, Charles Samuel
Holmes, George Day
Holmes, Samuel Judd
Hunt, David Brainard
Hunt, Edward McKinney
Jellerson, George Stephen
Jones, Charles Stevenson
Keasbey, Robert Aertson
Kiggins, Murray Crane
Kimball, Charles Arthur
Kline, Horace Thompson
Leffingwell, Frank Dodge
Loomis, Archie Harwood
Lovejoy, Frederick Bates
Lyman, John Theodore
Macy, William Alexander
Madison, Frederick Smith
Manton, Leon Wood
Markell, William Bruce
Meeker, Arthur Youle
Meeker, Irving Avard
Merrill, Jesse Spaulding
Merwin, Timothy Dwight
Morse, Arthur Metcalf
Mulford, Lewis James
*Mulford, Vincent Strong
Myers, Edward Frederick
Noble, Willis Clarke,
Opdyke, Ralph
Osborne, Horace Sherman
Parker, Horatio Newton
Parsons, Joseph Lester
Peale, Algernon Thiers
Pond, Daniel Herbert
Pond, Francis Jones
Pond, Warren
Pond, William Adams
Pratt, Charles Richardson
*Presby, Frank Henry
Price, Luther Edmunds
Sandford, Charles Wilbur
Schoonmaker, Adrian Onderdonk
Schoonmaker, Frederick William
Sherwood, Louis
Sherwood, William Carman
Slocum, James Henry
Smith, Walter Tinney
Soulé, Frank Marcellus
Starks, Henry Alanson
Sterling, Charles Archer
Sterling, George Curtis
Stevens, James Coffin
St. John, Gamaliel Cyrus
Stone, Charles Francis, Jr.
Sutton, William Henry, Jr.
Sutton, William Henry Sr.
Swenarton, Waitstill Hastings
Taft, Charles Hatfield
Taylor, George Carrington
Taylor, Thomas Herbert
Taylor, Walter William
Tefft, Burton Clark
Thomson, Robert Currie
Truex, Charles Riblet
Van Auken, Frank Cosgrove
Walker, Walter Leslie
Weed, Nathan Herbert
Welsh, Thomas Whitney Benson
West, Charles Converse
Whittlesey, James Thomas
*Wight, John Brewer
Wishard, Luther Deloraine
Woodhull, Gilbert Tennent
Worcester, William Jarvie
Wright, Boardman
Wright, Solomon, Jr.

*Life Members.

## DECEASED MEMBERS

| | |
|---|---|
| George Smith Allan | Died, January 15th, 1911. |
| Lucius Le Roy Chinn | " August 29th, 1910. |
| Zelopheard Hand, Dr. | " February 2nd, 1911. |
| Frederick Meriam Wheeler | " September 15th, 1910 |

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